

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



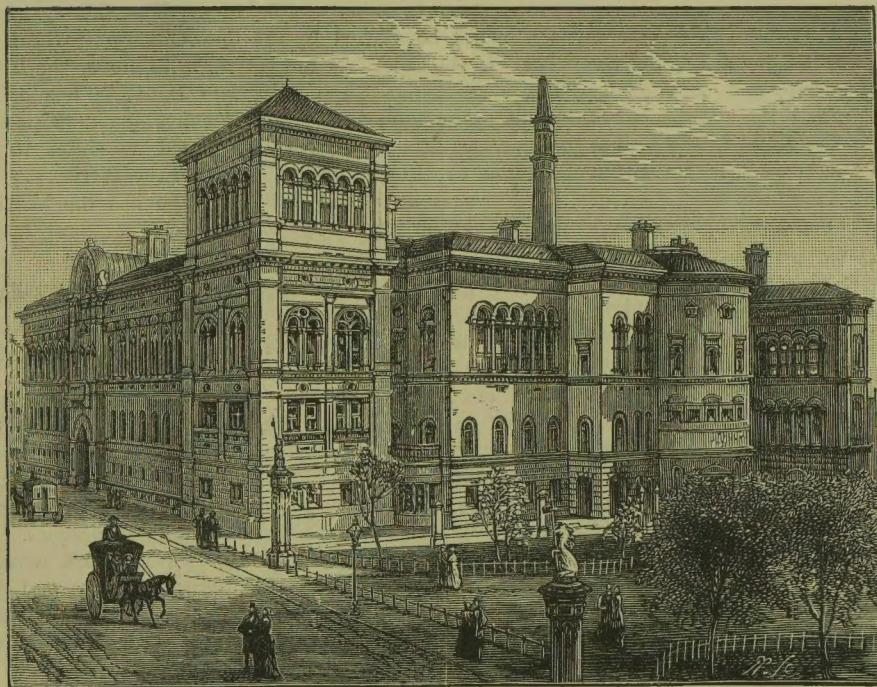
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No. 2349.—VOL. LXXXIV.

SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1884.

WITH SUPPLEMENT SIXPENCE.
AND COLOURED PORTRAITS! By Post, 6½d.

TERCENTENARY OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.



NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.



ENTRANCE FRONT, EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.



TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF STUDENTS.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at St. Mary's, Windermere, by the Rev. Henry Ainslie, Vicar, assisted by the Rev. R. Hope Hooper (uncle of the bride), Vicar of Great Coxwell, and the Rev. T. B. Spencer, Vicar of St. James's, Preston, Francis Pierrepont Barnard, M.A., Head Master Islington High School, to Eliza Smith Pollard, eldest daughter of William Pollard, of the Abbey, Windermere.

On the 21st inst., at 7, Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, by the Rev. A. D. Mackenzie, F.C., Kilmarock, George Dunbar Smith, of Fairview, Kansas, U.S.A., to Mary MacKenzie, only surviving daughter of the late Alex. Mackenzie, Beaufort, N.B.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Beryl Wells, Somerset, Mrs. Walter St. John Mildmay, only daughter of the late Charles Warde, Esq., of Squerryes Lodge, Kent, by Anne, daughter of Arthur Annesley, Esq., of Bletchington, Oxon, aged 87. Married, in 1831, the Rev. Walter St. John Mildmay, son of Sir H. St. John Mildmay, of Dogmersfield, Hants.

On the 16th inst., at Nelson Crescent, Ramsgate, James Smail, late Captain R.M.L.I., much beloved and regretted.

On the 10th inst., at Oxford Castle, the Lady Elizabeth Dalrymple.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 3.

SUNDAY, APRIL 27.—Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m., Dr. J. T. Abby on Law (four days).

Second Sunday after Easter.

Morning Lessons: Numbers xx.

1-14; Luke xii. 28.

Evening Lessons: Numbers xx. 14-xxi. 10,

or xxi. 10; Phil. iv.

St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Preliminary Wilson; 3.15 p.m.,

Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev.

H. M. Villiers.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev.

Canon Westcott (for Church Mis-

sionary Society); 3 p.m., Rev.

Canon Rowse; 7 p.m., Rev. W.

Page Roberts.

St. James's, noon, Rev. H. White,

Whitehall (for the National Society),

11 a.m., Rev. Canon Norris;

3 p.m., Rev. Canon Erskine

Knollys.

Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. C. H. Mid-

leton Wake; 7 p.m., the Archi-

deacon of Durham.

St. Michael's, Chester-square, Rev.

Canon Taylor, for the Religious

Trait Society, 11 a.m.

MONDAY, APRIL 28.

Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m.

Actuaries' Institute, 7 p.m.

Royal Society of Painters in Water

Colours, exhibition opens.

TUESDAY, APRIL 29.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Dr. E.

Klein on the Anatomy of Nerve

and Muscle.

Art Union, annual meeting, noon,

Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m.

Zoological Society, anniversary,

1 p.m.

Anniversaries: British and Foreign

School Society, 10.30 a.m.; Church

of England Temperance Society,

3 p.m.; Christian Evidence Society,

3 p.m.

Races: Newmarket Spring Meeting;

Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington,

festival dinner, Albion Tavern.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

Society of Arts, 8 p.m., Mr. J. W.

Willis Bond on the New Legisla-

tion as to Fresh-water Fisheries,

German Hospital, Dalston, festival

dinner, Willis's Rooms.

THURSDAY, MAY 1.

St. Philip and St. James, Apostles

and Martyrs.

The Duke of Connaught born, 1850.

Consecration of Dr. G. Ridding as

Bishop of Southwell at St. Paul's

Cathedral.

Royal Institution, 1.30 p.m., anni-

versary; 3 p.m., Professor Dewar

on Flame and Oxidation.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers,

at 28, Great George-street, 7.30 p.m.

(two days).

Archaeological Institute, 4 p.m.

Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.

Linnean Society, 8 p.m.

Chemical Society, 8 p.m.

Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Moon's first quarter, 6.8 a.m.

Royal Academy, students' concert,

2.30 p.m.

Royal Institution, 8 p.m., Professor

Judd on Krakatoa.

Philological Society, 8 p.m.

Botanic Society, lecture, 4 p.m.

Geologists' Association, 8 p.m.

United Service Institution, 3 p.m.,

Captain S. Long on Libraries.

Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m.,

Mr. H. H. Statham on Cornices

and String Courses.

Races: Four Oaks Park and Halifax.

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

Royal Institution, 3 p.m., Mr. Hodder

M. Westropp on Roman Archae-

ology—the Forum.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W. Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF		THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M., next morning.			
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
April 13	Inches, 30' 018	41° 6	35° 1	80	°	50° 6	°	NNE.	Miles, 211	0' 053
14	29' 992	43° 2	36° 6	80	7	50° 2	36° 5	NNE.	326	0' 10
15	29' 874	43° 8	38° 1	81	10	48° 6	40° 0	NNE.	207	0' 29
16	29' 815	43° 2	34° 4	74	10	47° 0	39° 1	NNE. ENE.	201	0' 05
17	29' 943	38° 5	29° 0	71	10	43° 7	36° 9	ENE.	502	0' 000
18	29' 885	38° 5	25° 4	62	5	44° 0	35° 8	ESE.	531	0' 000
19	29' 837	39° 5	26° 4	62	8	44° 6	31° 2	NNE. ENE.	320	0' 000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30' 018 Temperature of Air .. 41° 6

Temperature of Evaporation .. 34° 6

Direction of Wind .. NNE.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Hyde Park Corner, the disestablished statue of Field-Marshal the late Duke of Wellington, K.G., and the new statue, which is to be executed by Mr. Boehm, R.A., have once more exercised the wisdom and taken up the time of the House of Commons which, only by a narrow majority of three (the House, to be sure, was a very thin one) has voted the first two thousand pounds out of a total of six thousand which the Government have agreed to furnish towards the cost of the embellishment of Hyde Park Corner and the removal of the old statue to Aldershot. The discussion on the vote, the rejection of which was moved by Mr. Rylands, was lively, not to say acrimonious; but it was scarcely edifying. Lord Randolph Churchill observed that the author of "John Bull and his Island," who had found so little to praise in this country, had not condemned Mr. Wyatt's statue, and that those who looked upon it with disfavour were "chiefly of the modern aesthetic school." Sir Robert Peel was of the same opinion; hoped that the Government would re-erect the statue on the transposed arch, and said some hard things of the Royal Academy of Arts, because they had petitioned against the retention in London of Mr. Wyatt's amply abused work, which, be it remembered, was put up nearly forty years ago, with the full consent and approbation of her Majesty, of the Prince Consort, and of the Great Duke himself. A pretty quarrel as it stands; and there will be another squabble over the report on the Estimates.

Valetudinarians, real or imaginary, are, like the ancient Athenians, continually crying out for some new thing; but it is for novelties in doctoring that the great body of invalids is most eager. The supply has not quite equalled the demand lately; but at length a physician has come to the fore with a theory of medical treatment delightfully susceptible of discussion in the newspapers by the worthy people whose main object in life seems to be the writing of long-winded letters for publication—"Hope as a Remedy against Disease." That is the latest "novelty" in doctoring; and, like many other so-called new things, it is as old as the hills. Bacon has something very cogent to say on the subject:—

It is a greater dignity of mind to bear evils by fortitude and judgment than by a kind of absenting and alienation of the mind from things present to things future; for that it is to hope. And, therefore, it was much lightness in the poets to feign hope to be as a counter-poison of human diseases, as to mitigate and assuage the fury and anger of them; whereas, indeed, it doth kindle and enlarge them, and causes both doubling of them and relapses.

Francis of Verulam, it is evident, had not much faith in "Hope as a Remedy against Disease." Nor does Shakespeare, at least in one beautiful passage touching the deceitfulness of Hope, seem to be of Dr. Mortimer Granville's way of thinking.

I will despair, and be at enmity
With cozening Hope; he is a flatterer,
A parasite, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
While false hope lingers in extremity.

And Butler is even more of a pessimist in this respect:—

For greater numbers have been lost by hopes
Than all the magazines of daggers, ropes,
And other ammunitions of despair,
Were ever able to despatch by fear.

It strikes me that quite as much can be said in favour of Volition as a Remedy against Disease. There is a Science of Volition. The Human Will can be trained, disciplined, and developed to an amazing extent; whereas Hope is a mere intuition and impulse, wholly unscientific. You say sometimes that "all your hopes are shattered"; but you do not say (howeversignally you may have been foiled in attaining a certain object) that your will is shattered. The consciousness of the power which well-subordinated will can give was shown, in an exaggerated form, in the story related of old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who, when she was told by her physicians that if she would not consent to be bled she must die, cried out from her sick bed, "I won't be bled, and I won't die."

"Lex" (Glasgow) asks me "to throw some light" on the case of Mrs. Sarah and Miss Rebecca Prado, who, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine* of July, 1736, "were convicted before Alexander Garret, Esq., on oath of two witnesses and by the confession of Isaac Prado, of wearing printed or stained calicoes garments, for which they incurred the Penalty of Five Pounds each, and paid the same accordingly."

Glasgow must be full of libraries; so I may refer my correspondent to Baines's "History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain," merely premising, for general information, that in 1720 Parliament, being of opinion that the sale of printed calicoes was detrimental to the English woollen and silk manufactures, passed an Act (7 Geo. I. c. 7) prohibiting the use or wear of any printed or dyed calicoes whatsoever, whether printed at home or abroad, and even of any printed goods of which cotton formed a part. The effect of this law was to put an end to the printing of calico in England, and to confine the printers to the printing of linens. Less than fifty years afterwards a Lancashire yeoman, named Robert Peel, set up as a calico-printer at Brookside. He made his first experiments secretly in his own house; and the cloth, instead of being calendered, was ironed by a female of the family. His first pattern was a parsley leaf.

Now that "Primrose Day" has passed by (rather a pretty, harmless observance, but why not Peacock's Tail Day? Lord Beaconsfield was as fond of peacocks as he was of primroses) and we have a "Primrose League," with Knights and Dames in full activity, it might be well for some enthusiastic admirers of the great Sir Robert Peel to found a "Parsley League" and annually keep a Parsley Day. Modern politics are a shockingly dreary and prosaic business, and are all the better for a little sentiment now and again; and I am glad to say that I found my dining-room gaily decked with primroses on the memorable nineteenth. I scarcely think that the Person who put the pretty flowers there has any politics to speak of.

I read that a Grand Lodge of Emergency of Mark Masons of England and Wales has been convened at Freemasons' Hall, under the presidency of Lord Henniker, Grand Master, to prepare addresses of condolence to her Majesty and the

Duchess of Albany on the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany. An excellent and admirable tribute of sympathy. On the other hand, I read that Pope Leo XIII.'s Encyclical Letter against Freemasonry is a work calculated to produce a considerable impression, and to become the foundation of a serious conflict between the Church and Society. Goodness forefend! We have conflicts enough as it is. Humanity, says the Pope, is divided into two hostile camps—that of Heaven and of Satan. "In our days all those who belong to the latter advance under the Standard of Freemasonry" (the Supreme Pontiff forgets the Inns of Court Volunteer Corps), "an institution which has spread all over the world, and is admirably organised." The Pope proceeds to show that Socialism springs from Freemasonry. Perhaps his Holiness means Sociability. I have heard that the Free and Accepted Brethren are very sociable folk.

I see that the first volume of the Mazarine Bible sold on Tuesday, the twenty-second, at Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's auction of Lord Gosford's library, was knocked down for five hundred pounds. There was the keenest of contests for the treasure between Mr. Quaritch and Mr. Toovey, and the latter came off victorious. I wonder how much the Coverdale Bible, folio, 1535, black letter, double columns, would fetch were a perfect copy (is one known to exist?) brought into the market. According to Mr. J. Herbert Slater, in his "Library Manual" (J. U. Gill, 1880), copies more or less imperfect of the Coverdale Bible of 1535 have been sold at prices varying from thirty pounds to one hundred and ninety pounds.

This said "Library Manual" of Mr. Slater is a highly useful little book, giving as it does the approximative market value of a vast number of rare and standard works; but at the same time it is a terrible destroyer of inflated hopes, and a humbler of the collector's pride. For example, I have a copy of Barnes's "Anacreon," Cambridge, 1705, 12mo. with a splendid portrait of the Duke of Marlborough, to whom the edition is dedicated, and a flowery "Epikinion," in Greek, adulatory of the Duke, from the pen of Joshua Barnes himself. I fancied that the book was a rarity, and precious; but the pitiless Slater says that it is only worth "about fifteen shillings." I have the Barnes' "Euripides," too, of 1691; 3 vols., fol.; and it is consolatory to know that it is worth two pounds eighteen shillings; but still does Slater mingle something that is bitter with my joy; for my Barnes' "Euripides" is but an ordinary copy; whereas a large-paper copy is worth between thirty and thirty-five pounds.

Here is a real philological curiosity. "Major, R.A." writes from Allahabad:—

I have frequently thought of writing to you to ask for the derivation of a word which I believe to be quite peculiar to the Army, and to be found, so far as I know, only in the Queen's Regulations. This word is "overslaugh." The meaning of it is this:—When one's turn for duty has come round, and one happens to be on the sick list, or on leave, one is not to be detailed for duty out of one's turn when returning to work, so as to "pull up" the duty which one has escaped performing. This is called "having an overslaugh."

"Overslaugh" is not in Bailey's Dictionary (Ed. J. Nicol Scott, 1772); but therein I do find the word "overskip," which is used by Donne, and (as "oerskip") by Shakespeare. Now, the Dutch for "overskip" is, I find, in Sewel and Buys, "overslaan." The ground is thus cleared for reference to Webster (ed. Goodrich, Porter and Mahn), which gives two definitions of "overslaugh." The first, derived from the Dutch "overslag," is defined as a bar in a river rendering the passage of vessels difficult at low water. The second sense of "overslaugh" is derived from the Dutch "overslaan" (to skip over), and means "to hinder or stop, as by an overslaugh or unexpected impediment, as to overslaugh a bill in a legislative body, that is, to hinder or stop its passage by some opposition; to overslaugh a military officer, that is, to hinder or stop his promotion or employment by the appointment of another to his rank or duties." But as "overslaugh" is understood in the Queen's Regulations, the military man rather gains than suffers by an "overslaugh." Overslaughing in the sense of hindering seems to be more akin to the old word "overslow," to check or curb.

Come we now to the "Imperial Dictionary" (Ogilvie and Annandale), which (deriving "overslaugh" from the Dutch "overslaan") defines it as to skip over, to pass over in favour of some one else; also to obstruct or hinder, "as to overslaugh a military officer; to overslaugh a bill in a Legislature (United States)." And now comes the curious part of the matter. The "Imperial's" reference to the U.S.A. sent me to Professor Scheele de Vere's "English of the New World." Among Americanisms derived from the Dutch, the Professor gives "overslaugh," derived from "overslaan," to skip, to pretermit, "where sandbars interrupt the free navigation of rivers, as in the overslaugh in the Hudson, near Albany." Professor de Vere continues:—

The same verb, it is well known, has given to English the familiar term of overslaughing, for the act of rewarding an outsider at the expense of the person entitled to the preferment by seniority in office. It is not unlikely that the term came into England under William and Mary; in America it is all but entirely limited to political language, and its technical meaning inherited from Great Britain in the army and navy.

The italics are mine. Did King William III. and his Dutch Guards bring "overslaugh" to England as a term of military technology? The military "roster" has been derived from the Dutch "rooster." Finally, some military antiquarians hold that the humane instrument known as the cat-o'-nine-tails was a Batavian importation of William III., and that the word "cat," for a scourge, has nothing to do with the feline quadruped, on the anatomy of which Mr. St. John Mivart has descended so learnedly, but is derived from the Slavonic "kat," an executioner, or from "katowæ," to lash or torture. I do not think that there is any specific mention of the cat-o'-nine-tails earlier than the comedies of Congreve and Vanbrugh. With my compliments to the gallant gentleman at Allahabad.

Touching matters military, I may call attention to a book just published by Messrs. Blackwood, entitled a "Handy Textbook on Military Law," by Major F. Cochran, Hampshire

Regiment, Garrison Instructor North British District. The object of the work is to assist officers who are qualifying for promotion in preparing for the examination in Military Law, and with this view Major Cochran has collected all the information prescribed for the present course of examination from the various Acts, Rules, Regulations, and Orders existing on the subject. The chapter on military crimes and punishments will be found highly interesting, not only to soldiers, but to civilian students. The existing code is mildness itself when compared to the sanguinary legislation of the past; and there are only at present seven military offences punishable with death. Among these is the crime of "shamefully casting away arms, ammunition, or tools in the presence of the enemy." The word "Tools," Major Cochran adds in a note, is new since 1879. The spade being a most necessary article to the soldier in modern war, casting away tools is made a capital offence.

Nearly seventy years before Major Cochran compiled his comprehensive and lucid manual, one E. Samuel (who was he?) published "an Historical Account of the British Army and the Law Military." I have always found Samuel's book most instructive reading. By the Articles of Charles I., if a pikeman cast away his pike or a musketeer his musket or bandolier he was to suffer death; so, too, if he threw away his sword, his shield, or his head-piece. But if he only cast away his greaves, or iron boots, or his "pouldrons" (a kind of cape), he was merely to be beaten. Pouring powder out of the bandolier, with a view to "coming off earlier," was also a capital offence.

"Do you like pork? Are you fond of pigs, not only in the pictures of George Morland and of Briton Rivière, but in their actual flesh-and-blood aspect? If your sympathies take in the porcine race I would counsel you to repair, not to Chicago, where your feelings would be perchance wounded by the spectacle of the continuous massacre of pigs in their thousands in the stock-yards, but to Long Island City, New York, U.S.A. According to the *New York Herald*, "the American Hog in Long Island City disputes possession with the People." In the First Ward of the city, from the long shed of the Long Island Railroad to the court-house and the jail, from fifteen hundred to two thousand pigs roam at random through the streets. These interesting quadrupeds belong to some two hundred owners.

When they are at home the pigs live in backyards "where they are huddled together and wallow in filth to their hearts' content." In Third-street there are nine piggeries. In Eighth-street one man has twenty-three pigs and two sows; and another man in the same street has "two lots full of grunter." The pigs do not by any means (as it is said they used to do in the land of Cockaigne) run about ready roasted, with knives and forks stuck in them, and crying "come eat us;" on the contrary, they are ferocious pigs, and bite folk. "Young man," observed a Long Island City Counsellor to the *Herald* reporter, "you just come and live here for a while, and if you have any sporting blood in you, and don't enjoy it, you must be pretty hard to suit. We are on the war path now, and can give you a wild-boar hunt every day."

There is a law against vagabond hogs in Long Island City. The sanitary code provides that swine are not to be kept within one thousand feet of any dwelling-place, and the Board of Health are very anxious to exterminate the nuisance; but the Counsellor told the reporter that "the piggery men" were raising money to fight the Board in the Courts. Comparative studies of municipal institutions all over the world might be highly useful just now. I recommend the case of the Hogs of Long Island City to the attentive consideration of all students of the Government of London Bill.

A correspondent writes:—

I observe that among the titles borne by the late Duke of Albany there was one of "Earl of Clarence." Will you be so kind as to inform me from what source the title of Clarence is derived. It does not appear to have been taken from any locality; for I cannot find it in any of the gazetteers which I have consulted, nor can anyone of whom I have made inquiry give me a clue to its origin.

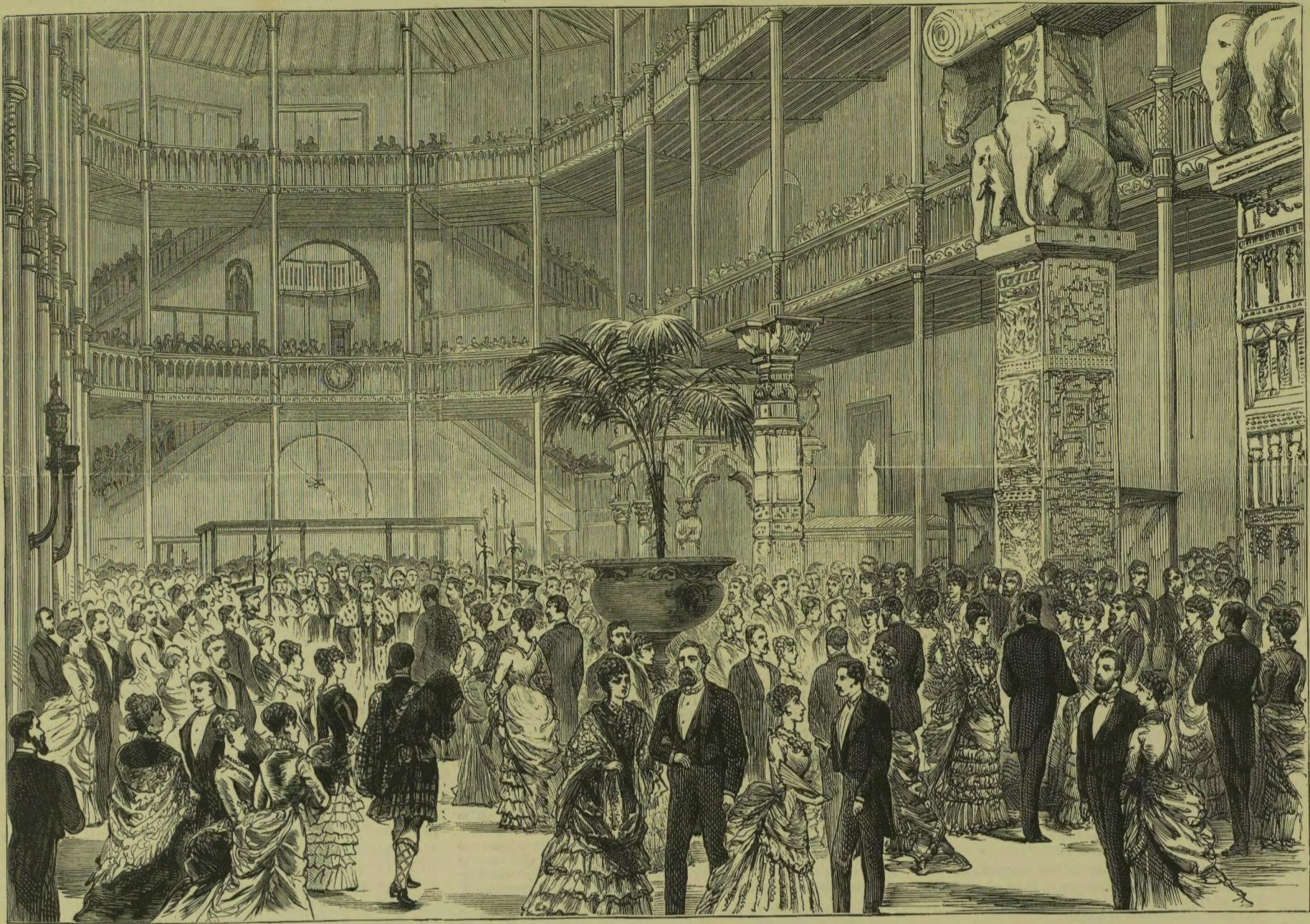
The question should have been addressed to *Notes and Queries*. I have more than once hinted that in all matters pertaining to heraldry and genealogy I am an extremely ignorant person. My Boutell's "Heraldry" is at the binder's; and there is nothing about the title of Clarence in Mr. Edward Walford's "Shilling Peerage for 1884," which, with an equally compendious and well-arranged Shilling "Baronetage," "Knightage," and "House of Commons," has just been published by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. But from the depths of an old common-place book I have disinterred the statement that Lionel, son of Edward III., "having by his wife the honour of Clare in the County of Thomond, was afterwards created Duke of Clarence. He was also, by right of his wife, Earl of Ulster." If this be not the "c'rect card" as regards the origin of the title "Clarence," I retract and apologise.

There are not only sermons in stones; but there seems to be a little romance in everything. "J. R. D." (Portland) tells me that when he enlisted in the Army in 1844 the soldiers' pocket-ledger was called "A Tommy Atkins," and that there was a regimental legend to the effect that the name was not the mere arbitrary creation of a war official, but that there was, once upon a time, a gentleman named Thomas Atkins who joined the Army as a soldier, and was so shamefully robbed, that after his discharge he brought to the front the numerous glaring abuses by means of which recruits were cheated; and thenceforth there was established a more correct system of keeping the soldier's accounts, which were signed every month by the private and his captain. The legend is probably a mere barrack-room "shave," but it is worth noting.

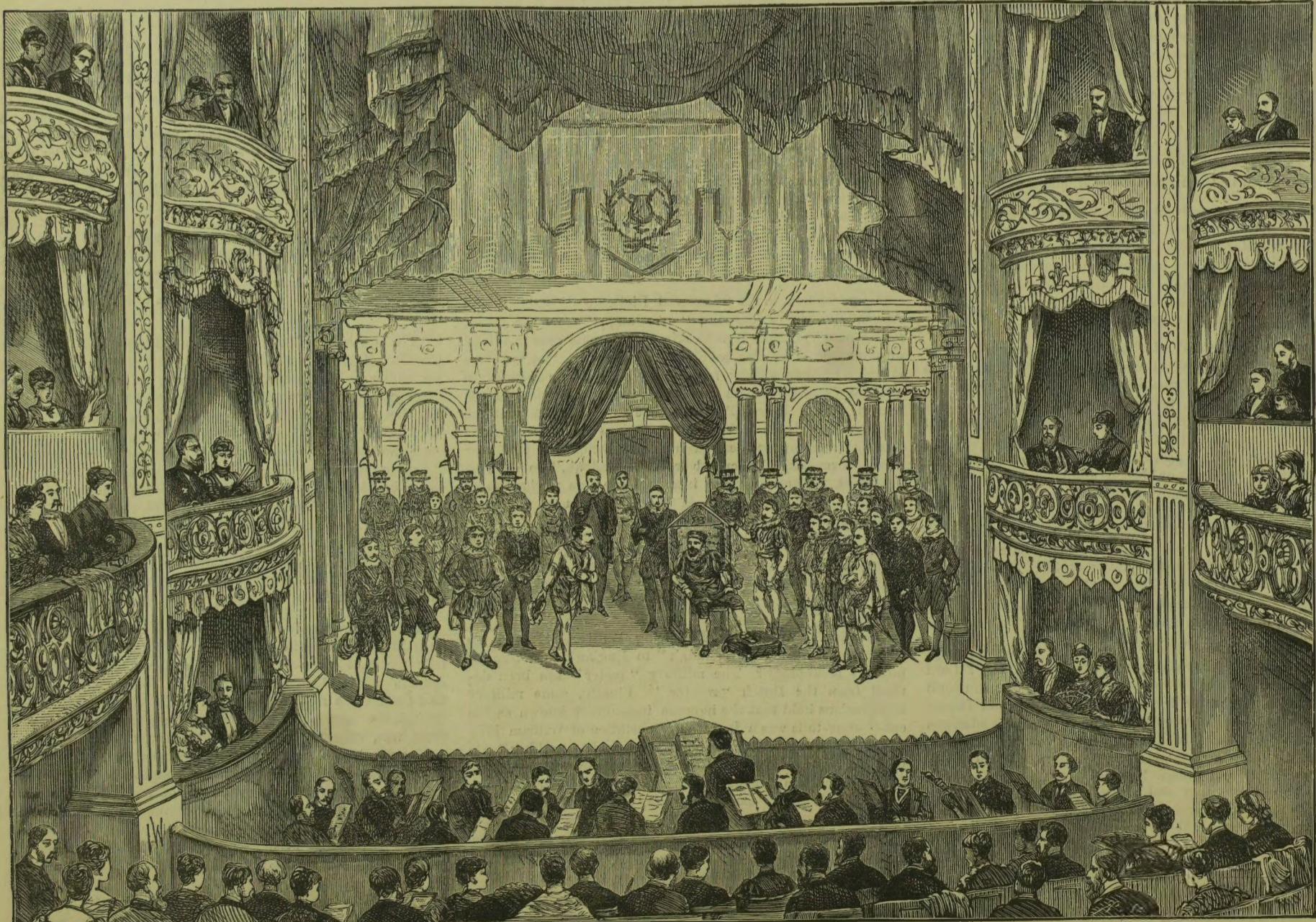
G. A. S.

P.S.—Since writing the paragraph touching "Clarence," I find that Burke's "Peerage" contains all the needful information on the subject.

TERCENTENARY OF THE EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.



RECEPTION BY THE LORD PROVOST AND MAGISTRATES AT THE MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND ART.



DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT IN THE THEATRE ROYAL, EDINBURGH.



THE LATE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.G.
SEE OBITUARY, PAGE 399.

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY TERCENTENARY FESTIVAL.

The University of Edinburgh dates its foundation from the year 1582, when James VI. of Scotland, afterwards James I. of England, was sixteen years of age. The Tercentenary Festival was celebrated last week, as it was in 1584 that the University was organised, under Robert Rollock, of St. Andrew's, the first Professor and Principal. Four days, from Tuesday to Friday inclusive, were occupied with proceedings of much interest upon this historical occasion. The Right Hon. Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., as Lord Rector of the University, presided at some of its official meetings, and was entertained by the local authorities, by the students and the citizens of Edinburgh, with cordial demonstrations of welcome. Several other distinguished visitors, amongst whom were Mr. James Russell Lowell, the United States Minister, the Bishop of Durham, the Rev. Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, the Earl of Rosebery, Mr. Robert Browning, Professor Max Müller, M. De Lessps, Professor Virchow of Berlin, and other foreign Professors, appeared at some of the meetings.

On Tuesday, the ordinary graduation ceremonial took place in the United Presbyterian Hall. The students who had completed their courses in the session just closed, and who had passed the prescribed examination, were "capped" by the Chancellor, Lord President Inglis. The number of candidates presented for graduation was unusually large. There were 118 for degrees in Arts; last year the number was only eighty. Of these 118 no fewer than thirteen took degrees with honours; the average of recent years has been nine. There were besides fifteen who took the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, nine who took degrees in science, four in medicine, and four in law—altogether 149. The number of students at the University is above 3000, somewhat exceeding the number at Oxford, and there are above 5000 graduates.

An address was delivered to the students by Dr. Calderwood, Professor of Moral Philosophy. The half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh was held in the United Presbyterian Hall shortly after the graduation ceremony. A resolution by the University Court in favour of the introduction to Parliament of a Bill for the improvement and better endowment of Scottish Universities, including the appointment of a new Executive Commission, was read and approved. The Court deprecated the limitation to £40,000 a year of the sum paid to all the Universities of Scotland by Government, and any attempt to suppress St. Andrews' University. In the evening, the Lord Provost and magistrates of Edinburgh held a state reception in the halls of the Museum of Science and Art, adjacent to the University. The Principal, Sir Alexander Grant, and the Professors and many members of the Senatus were present, with many of the distinguished visitors. They were received by Lord Provost Harrison and the magistrates, in their robes, in the centre of the great hall of the Museum. The presentations began at eight o'clock, and continued till half-past nine;

while the galleries were crowded with a gay and brilliant assembly. Two military bands were in attendance, one at each end of the Museum, and played alternately while the guests promenaded in the building. At midnight, the students of the University had a torchlight procession in honour of the tercentenary. They met in the quadrangle of the University to the number of about 1100, and marched along the Northbridge, Waterloo-place, Princes-street, and the Mound, to the



"ALEXANDER TAMING BUCEPHALUS."
BY SIR JOHN STEEL, R.S.A. (TO BE ERECTED IN EDINBURGH).

Castle Esplanade, where the torches were collected and burnt. The streets were crowded with spectators, and the procession was followed along the route by dense crowds. It halted in front of the Waterloo Hotel, Waterloo-place, where Sir Stafford Northcote was being entertained by the "Cap and Gown Club," and there loudly cheered. The procession was

headed by a band. The police assisted the committee of the students in carrying out the arrangements. The streets were decorated with a profusion of flags, festoons, and streamers, and so were the new University buildings.

The proceedings of Wednesday began with a religious service in St. Giles's Cathedral, which was filled with a congregation among whom were many persons of distinction, the Lord Provost and other municipal dignitaries wearing their robes, and being attended by the mace-bearer, sword-bearer, and halberdiers. The service was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cameron Lees, the Rev. Professor Taylor, and the Rev. Professor Flint, who preached an appropriate sermon. After this, the guests repaired to the new University buildings, where they were entertained at luncheon by the Principal and the professors of the Medical Faculty. Sir Alexander Grant presided, supported on the right by the Bishop of Durham, the Lord Provost, Sir Stafford Northcote, and M. Pasteur, and on the left by Count Nigra, the Chancellor of the University, Professor Virchow, and Principal Tulloch. The company numbered 484, and was quite a representative assembly of the science and the learning of Europe and America. A special amateur dramatic entertainment took place in the Theatre Royal at three o'clock. The house was crowded from pit to ceiling with a brilliant and enthusiastic audience, which included for a time Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Alexander Grant, the Lord Provost, and several doctors of divinity. The piece selected for the occasion was Andrew Halliday's "King o' Scots," and the actors were students, assisted by a few ladies, also amateurs. The part of King James was played by Mr. J. R. Burt, while Mr. E. M. Royle performed the character of Trapbois, the miser. Miss Cameron appeared as Dame Ursula, and Miss Nellie Petrie threw much natural feeling and grace into her part of Margaret Ramsay. The music was contributed by the Students' Club orchestra. At four o'clock in the afternoon Sir Herbert Oakeley gave an organ recital in the music-class room of the University, which contains a splendid organ and a good collection of appliances for the teaching and illustration of music. The University conversazione took place in the evening, in the Library Hall of the University, the under library, or students' reading-room, being converted into a withdrawing and refreshment-room. The visitors were received by the University authorities and the Senatus Academicus. The evening's entertainments finished with the students' ball in the Assembly Rooms, George-street.

Thursday was the special Centenary day, when the proceedings began with conferring honorary degrees upon the principal foreign and other delegates to the Tercentenary commemoration. The ceremony took place in the United Presbyterian Hall. The delegates, who were introduced by Principal Sir A. Grant, were received by the Chancellor. Some of them presented addresses and offered their congratulations to the University. Several of the delegates were cordially cheered. Among those who received special marks of favour were Professor Laveleye, of Liège; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, C.B., of

London; Dr. Pettenkoffer, Munich; the Rev. Dr. Jowett, M. Pasteur, Mr. Russell Lowell, General Sir Archibald Alison, Sir W. Jenner, M.D., Mr. Charles Halle, and Professor Helmholtz. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon the following gentlemen:—Principal Caird, Glasgow; the Rev. T. K. Cheyne, the Bishop of Durham; the Rev. Dr. Martineau, Principal of Manchester New College, London; the Dean of Peterborough; Dr. Pressensé, of Paris; Principal Rainy, of Edinburgh; Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews'; the Rev. Brooke Foss Westcott, Cambridge; and Bishop Wordsworth, of St. Andrews'. Among those who received the honorary degree of LL.D. were Sir Archibald Alison, Mr. Robert Browning, Sir James Paget, Mr. E. A. Freeman, Mr. Charles Hallé, and Sir F. Leighton, besides Lord Tennyson, who was not present. The Chancellor read a telegram message from her Majesty the Queen, and one from the Prince of Wales, congratulating the University and its visitors upon this occasion. He delivered an interesting address upon the history and prospects of the University. After these proceedings a large party of the delegates and visitors were entertained at lunch in the hall of the Royal College of Physicians, Dr. George Balfour, president, in the chair. In the afternoon a reception was held within the Parliament House. The visitors were received by Mr. J. H. MacDonald, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, in the Advocates' Library, and were shown a number of old manuscripts and missals; also the manuscript of "Waverley" and that of the National Covenant, which excited much interest. At the same hour a reception was held in the rooms of the Royal Medical Society, where the guests were received by the office-bearers of the Society. In the evening the Tercentenary banquet was held in the Drill-hall, Forrest-road, which had been decorated for the occasion by an artistic adoption of the University colours, argent and azure. On two sides of the hall a large gallery was erected, in which about four hundred ladies were accommodated. The Chancellor occupied the chair, and the speeches, especially those of Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Russell Lowell, were listened to with great interest.

On Friday, the Royal College of Surgeons entertained a large number of visitors at breakfast in their own hall, where Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., and Professor Virchow, were the chief speakers. The students of the University, presided over by the Lord Rector, Sir Stafford Northcote, assembled at the United Presbyterian College Hall. They were addressed by him, and by the United States Minister, Mr. Russell Lowell, by M. de Lesseps and M. Pasteur in French, by Professor Virchow and Professor Helmholtz in German, by M. De Laveleye, from Belgium, Professor Beets, of Utrecht, from Holland, and Count Saffi, from Bologna; and also by Lord Reay. In the afternoon a reception was given at the Picture Gallery by the Royal Scottish Academy. In the evening the city was illuminated and the thoroughfares were crowded. At ten o'clock the students' symposium was opened in the Drill-hall, and the proceedings were kept up until a late hour. Sir Stafford Northcote, the Lord Rector, and Sir Alexander Grant, the Principal, were among the company.

The new buildings recently added to those of the University, in Teviot-row and Park-place, nearly opposite the east wing of the Royal Infirmary, have been erected at a cost of more than £130,000 raised by public subscription, aided by a Government grant, for the accommodation of the Medical School. The late Duke of Buccleuch was one of the chief promoters of this work. The architect is Mr. Robert Anderson, A.R.S.A., of Edinburgh. The buildings comprise a hall and class-rooms, chemical laboratories, dissecting-rooms, surgical-rooms, and museums. The architectural style of the exterior is Early Italian, with a lofty campanile. It is represented in one of our illustrations.

ALEXANDER TAMING BUCEPHALUS.

The noble city of Edinburgh, as every visitor is aware, has been adorned by its most eminent living sculptor, Sir John Steell, R.S.A., with a number of fine statues ranged in the best situations, in Princes'-street and in the Princes'-street Gardens, and in the parallel line of George-street to Charlotte-square; his most important works being the figure of Sir Walter Scott, seated beneath the grand architectural monument, the bronze equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, and the elaborate Scottish National Memorial of the late Prince Consort. A public effort is now being made, under the management of a committee which was headed by the late Duke of Buccleuch, to obtain the reproduction, in bronze, of one of Sir John Steell's earlier works, to be erected in Edinburgh. This is a colossal group of "Alexander Taming Bucephalus," which was designed by the sculptor about fifty years ago, when, having just returned from study in Rome, he was full of enthusiasm for the masterpieces of classic art. Commanded by Sir W. Allan, P.R.S.A., as a work of remarkable merit, it attracted the notice of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures, who granted the use of their rooms at the Royal Institution for its public exhibition, besides voting a prize of £50 to the young artist. Here the group had many visitors, and excited general admiration. As showing the estimation in which it was held by the younger artists of that day, it may be mentioned that a study in oils was made by the late Sir D. Macnee, while Dyce and David Scott each executed a careful drawing of the work. A number of noblemen and gentlemen subscribed for small copies, which were executed in bronze; and proposals were mooted for having the design executed in some enduring material, as an addition to the public monuments of the city. These, however, fell through; and the sculptor having his attention soon absorbed by the Scott Memorial, which proved the first of a series of important commissions, the group was allowed to remain in plaster. It has been suggested that, in the event of the subscription proving successful, a good site for the group would be within the inclosure of St. Andrew-square, at a point where it would look along George-street, and be seen in profile for North or South St. David-street. The cost would be about £1500, and our illustration will convince our readers that the work is well worth that moderate sum of money.

It is announced that Lord Derby has promised to contribute £10,000 towards the cost of a public park for Bury.

The sale catalogue of the Duke of Hamilton's library, removed from his palace at Glasgow, has been issued. The sale will occupy eight days, there being over 2000 lots.

The War Office have resolved to place 12,000 more Martini-Henry rifles at the service of the National Rifle Association. The latter have decided that all prizes at Wimbledon may now be competed for with this weapon.

At Uppingham School the Easter scholarships have been awarded as follows:—M. Birley and F. S. Smith, both of Uppingham School, were bracketed first, and recommended for scholarships of £50 each; R. A. Foster-Mellair, from the Rev. F. B. Harvey, Cheddington Rectory, and A. Hawley, Uppingham School, were bracketed second, and recommended for scholarships of £30 each; E. S. Bateman, from the Rev. A. N. Malan, Wimbledon, was mentioned with credit.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

There has been happily no kind of beating about the bush in the case of the origin of the drama of "The Iron Master," which (thanks, mainly, to the superb acting of Mrs. Kendal as the heroine) was successfully produced at the St. James's on Saturday, the 19th inst. It is frankly admitted that the piece has been directly adapted by Mr. Pinero to the English stage from the French of M. George Ohnet's "Maitre de Forges," which is still running its triumphal career at the Paris Gymnase. An American translation, with the even yet more literal title of "The Forge Master," has been produced in New York; and Mr. Robert Buchanan has already given an inkling of the plot and the personages of "Le Maitre de Forges" in "Lady Clare." M. George Ohnet's drama is sombre but powerful; but the leading incident in the story—that of a wilful woman repudiating, on the very evening of her marriage, all commerce with the husband whom she has sworn to love, honour, and obey, but being afterwards brought by his unselfishness to love him passionately—is not by any means new. It is the main element in a very pathetic work by the Swedish novelist, Emilie Carlin. M. Ohnet, however, has worked out the idea in characteristic Gallic fashion. His Claire de Beaupré, the proud, high-born beauty—a French Lady Clara Vere de Vere, indeed—marries M. Derblay, the rich ironmaster, but her social inferior, through pique and for spite; but when she makes him know that she has only made him the tool of her caprice, he accepts the situation neither in a resigned nor a chivalrous spirit. He proceeds to punish the slight with which she has visited him by systematic coolness and slowly-prolonged moral torture, and by coolly ignoring and repelling the love which the misguided but really tender-hearted woman eventually manifests for him. The ultimate reconciliation between the pair is brought about, in a manner essentially French, by Claire being wounded while interposing in a duel between her husband and the Duke de Bligny, who had jilted her for the sake of a malicious and unworthy rival. The doctor announces that she will recover from the wound, and the audience are entitled to assume that the Derblays will become a constant couple and live happy together ever afterwards. Mrs. Kendal as Madame Derblay, née de Beaupré, was at her very best, and won all hearts by her passion, her pathos, and her earnestness; and she was admirably supported by Mr. Kendal as Derblay, by Mr. Henley as the Duke de Bligny, and, in the remaining characters, by Mr. Alexander, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Waring, Mrs. Gaston Murray, Miss Webster, Miss Linda Dietz, and especially by Miss Vane, a very gifted young lady, who made a decided hit as the malicious rival, Athenaïs Moulinet. It is to be regretted that the name of Mr. Hare was absent from the cast. That accomplished artist was content to concentrate his energies on the admirable stage management of "The Iron Master."

Balfé's tuneful opera of "The Bohemian Girl" having been enthusiastically greeted on its recent reproduction by the Carl Rosa Opera Company at Drury Lane (the theatre at which it was first performed, some forty years ago), Mr. John Hollingshead has this week seasonably revived the lamented Mr. Henry James Byron's highly entertaining burlesque of "The Bohemian G'yurl" at the Gaiety. The stroke of managerial policy was dextrous. But when did Mr. John Hollingshead lack dexterity? Full justice to the abounding jokes, and puns, and "comic business" of Byron is done by the vivacious Gaiety Company; the rôle of Thaddeus falling, naturally, to bright and clever Miss Farren, Miss Constance Gilchrist being the charmingly dainty Arline, pretty Miss Phyllis Broughton the "masher" Florestan, Mr. Edward Terry a quaintly diverting Devilshoof, and Mr. Royce droll as usual in the part of Count Sniff. "The Bohemian G'yurl" is preceded by Byron's amusing comedy "Uncle," in which Mr. Terry and Mr. Royce sustain their original characters, the other leading rôles falling to Miss Constance Gilchrist, Miss Phyllis Broughton, and Miss Maud Taylor. This is the right sort of bill for the Gaiety.

Light fare of a similarly palatable nature is to be found at the neighbouring playhouse, the Globe, in which Mr. Hollingshead also takes a paternal interest, conjointly with a clever young actor of marked individuality, Mr. J. L. Shine. Lively music, pretty faces, and resplendent costumes, are the principal ingredients of the so-called comic opera of "Dick," which is really a musical travestie of the familiar story of "Dick Whittington," with which the librettist, Mr. A. Murray, has taken considerable liberties. "Dick" occupies two acts, the first taking place at Highgate, the second at the Court of the Emperor of Morocco, who orders the lovely Alice to be carried off from her boarding-school to his palace, whence Dick, of course, in the end rescues his sweetheart. If the music of the composer, Mr. Edward Jakobowski, is not characterised by originality, it possesses the merit of enlivening the libretto, and of furnishing the Dick and Alice of the piece, Miss Camille Dubois and Miss Ethel Pierson, with some catching songs. Quips of a kind the Corporation of the City of London must be well accustomed to are indulged in by Mr. Shine as Alderman Fitzwarren, in which grotesque part he is encored for his humorous rendering of the song of "The Merry Brown." The rollicking Joskins Pasha of Mr. Charles Lyall makes a good foil to the stern Moor of Mr. Cartwright. The chief attraction of "Dick" will be found, however, in the resplendent harem scene, the graceful grouping of the fair girls in which bewitching tableau entitles Mr. R. Barker, the Stage Director, to much commendation. In this brilliant scene, Miss Alice Holt, as *première danseuse* of the harem, exhibits her terpsichorean abilities to marked advantage; and is succeeded by Mr. W. Warde, the equal of nimble Mr. D'Auban himself in grotesque dancing. Full of light and colour, as well as fun and inspiring music, "Dick" is rendered additionally attractive by the artistic scenes painted by MM. Spong and Perkins.

The Comedy has since its opening been essentially the home of Comic Opera, presented with such acceptable brightness and vivacity by Mr. Alexander Henderson, that the "Mashers" soon resorted in large numbers to the little theatre in Panton-street. "Falka," by M. Chassaigne, has proved a popular as its predecessors; but this sprightly comic opera must on Monday give place to M. Planquette's latest success, "Nell Gwynne," which is then to be transferred from the Avenue to the Comedy, the Avenue relying on a new farcical play, called "Not a Word!" by Mr. Owen Dove.

A new farcical comedy by the clever young adapter of "Vice Versâ" is to be played at Mr. Carton's Gaiety matinée, next Wednesday. Mr. Edward Rose has named his new play "Our Square"—a title suggestive of pleasant comedy scenes.

The Grand Theatre, at Islington, has secured a stirring Irish melodrama, I am told, in "The Donagh," written by Mr. G. F. Rowe, and embellished with a magnificent panorama of the Lakes of Killarney by the master-hand of Mr. William Beverly. The Surrey and Standard, favouring similarly sensational fare—for the palates of Transpontine and East-End playgoers are undeniably strong—provide their patrons respectively with "The King of Diamonds" and "A Bitter Wrong," the peculiar talent of Mr. George Conquest for truthfully portraying odd, out-of-the-way characters

being illustrated in the Surrey piece by his powerful impersonation of the part of "Shoulders." Mr. Conquest is certainly a "Head and Shoulders" above many a West-End character-actor.

A clever young actor of high promise, Mr. Philip Beck, is on the present Saturday afternoon to essay a great feat of memory at St. James's Hall, the recital of Coleridge's "Remorse."

People who take pleasure in being mystified will find abundant diversion in Messrs. Maskelyne and Cooke's renovated "Home of Mystery" in Piccadilly, where the astonishing automaton, Psycho, performs new tricks with habitual sangfroid. At the St. James's Hall, while the merry Moore and Burgess Minstrels still elicit mirth in their snug abode, Mr. Charles Du Val continues to exercise his versatility under the same roof in his excellent Monologue Entertainment. In fine, London offers a rich variety of recreation wherewith to drive dull care away. In consequence, however, of the North-East Wind, Dull Care remains the most unwelcome of guests.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

CARL ROSA OPERA COMPANY—DRURY LANE THEATRE. Mr. Mackenzie's "Colomba" was very finely performed on Thursday week, conducted by himself. The title-character—originally filled by Madame Valleria—was sustained by Madame Marie Roze with great success, both in its vocal and dramatic aspects; Mr. B. McGuckin having, as before, filled the part of Orso, in which he displayed a very large advance in dramatic power. Mr. McGuckin's performance was altogether an excellent one. The characters of Lydia and Chilina were satisfactorily filled respectively by Mdlle. Baldi and Miss C. Perry; Mr. B. Foote having for the first time sustained that of Savelli, in which his good baritone voice was advantageously displayed. Mr. Pope and Mr. Ludwig contributed, as last year, to the general effect by their performances, the first as the Count, the other as Giuseppe Barracini. "Maritana," was excellently rendered on the previous evening, with Madame Georgina Burns in the title-character, Miss M. Burton as Lazarillo, Mr. Maas as Don Caesar, Mr. Ludwig as Don José, and Mr. Pope as the King. "Mignon" on Friday included the graceful performance of Miss C. Perry as the heroine, Madame Georgina Burns having, as before, been a sprightly representative of the coquettish Filina. Mr. McGuckin and Mr. L. Crotty repeated their meritorious impersonations of Wilhelm and Lothario. Miss M. Burton was a commendable representative of Frederic. "Carmen" was repeated on Saturday afternoon, with the transference of the part of Escamillo to Mr. Ludwig, and of José to Mr. B. Davies, other characters having been filled as before. On Saturday evening the English version of "Lucia di Lammermoor" was well rendered, with Madame Georgina Burns as the heroine, Mr. Maas as Edgar, and Mr. L. Crotty as Henry Ashton.

This week—the second of the new season—included the reproduction, on Tuesday, of Mr. Goring Thomas's "Esmeralda." The work, it will be remembered, was produced by Mr. Carl Rosa during his last year's season at Drury Lane Theatre. It is scarcely necessary to repeat that the book is founded on Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris." It is not requisite again to notice in detail the bright and effective music of Mr. Thomas, which has recently had a success in Germany similar to that which it obtained here. Since its previous performances, Mr. Thomas has added a duet in the second act, some new ballet music, and a new finale at the close of the opera; in each instance to the advantage of the dramatic and musical effect. The cast on Tuesday evening included—as before—Madame Georgina Burns as Esmeralda, Mr. B. McGuckin as Phœbus, Mr. L. Crotty as Quasimodo, Mr. Ludwig as Claude Frollo, Mr. Snazelle as Clopin, and Mr. B. Davies as Gringoire; Miss Bensberg having been a graceful representative of Fleur-de-Lys. Subordinate parts were filled by Miss Don and Mr. Campbell. The performance was generally of high excellence. This opera, "Carmen," and "Lucia" were conducted by Mr. Randegger; "Maritana" and "Mignon" having been directed by Mr. Goosen.

Of the production of Mr. C. V. Stanford's new opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims"—postponed to next Monday evening—must speak next week. As already said, the book is by Mr. Gilbert à Beckett. The success of Mr. Stanford's opera "Savonarola," brought out at Hamburg last week, creates additional interest in his forthcoming new work.

The recent issue of the full programme of arrangements for the new season of the Royal Italian Opera (beginning on April 29) adds but little to the details already given of the projected arrangements. Madame Adelina Patti is to reappear in the title-character of Verdi's "Aida." M. Reyer's opera "Sigurd" (recently produced at Brussels) is to be given, with Madame Albani in the principal character; an Italian version of Mr. Mackenzie's "Colomba" is to be produced, with Madame Pauline Lucca and Miss Griswold in the cast; a revival of M. Massenet's "Il Rè di Lahore," with Madame Durand as Nair, being also announced. Most of the artists of last season will again appear.

The Richter Concerts opened a new season at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, when Wagner's "Huldigung's March," his "Faust" overture, and prelude to "Parsifal"; Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody," No. 1, and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, were all finely played, conducted by Herr Richter.

The last concert of the second season of Mr. Willing's Choir took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening, when Mr. Alfred Cellier's setting of Gray's "Elegy," and a new cantata entitled "Parizadeh," were performed. Of the first-named work we have already spoken, in reference to its successful production at last year's Leeds Festival. "Parizadeh" was given for the first time on Tuesday. It is the composition of Mr. W. Bendall, and is written for three solo voices (soprano, contralto, and baritone), chorus, and orchestra. The text is founded on a Persian legend, the characters being Parizadeh, Achme, and Hassan. The music contains some effective writing; and it and the "Elegy" were favourably received. The solo vocalists of the evening were Misses M. Davies, M. Beare, and M. McKenzie; Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King.

The inauguration on Wednesday of the "International and Universal Exhibition," to be held at the Crystal Palace during the next six months (or more), included the performance of a musical work expressly composed for the occasion. This is a "St. George's Te Deum," by Sir G. A. Macfarren, who has given it a distinctive national character, not only in its title, but also in the music. Of the composition we must speak hereafter. The "Te Deum" was preceded and followed by a miscellaneous selection. The solo vocalists were Madame Albani, Madame Patey, and Mr. Santley.

The Philharmonic Society's concert at St. James's Hall this week was the fourth performance of the seventy-second season. The programme, which contained no novelty, must be referred to next week.

Mr. Edward Slater's annual glee and madrigal choir, with a good programme, is announced for Friday evening, the 25th inst., at the Kensington Townhall.

A concert was given yesterday week, at St. James's Hall, the performers in which were employés in wholesale and retail houses of business in the metropolis. The object of the organisers of this "musical demonstration" was to illustrate the beneficial effects of the early-closing movement, by showing that the assistants had endeavoured to make a good use of the leisure and facilities afforded them by their employers for the cultivation of the art of music as well as other forms of intellectual recreation. The concert, which was well attended, was a great success.

The second subscription concert of the present season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, with a copious selection of choral music; Madame Essipoff, the eminent Russian pianist, was announced to appear.—In the evening the concert of the London Musical Society will be given, also at St. James's Hall, having been postponed from March 29, in consequence of the death of the Duke of Albany, who was president of the society.

Señor Sarasate announces four grand orchestral concerts at St. James's Hall, beginning next Wednesday evening. There will be a band of eighty performers, Mr. W. G. Cusins being the conductor.

Madame Liebhart—the well-known vocalist—gave a morning concert at St. James's Hall on Tuesday, when a varied programme was contributed to by eminent artists.

Herr Gustav Ernest (pianist) gave an evening recital at Prince's Hall on Tuesday, when his programme comprised some of his own compositions.

Dr. Hans von Bülow will give a piano recital at St. James's Hall next Tuesday afternoon, and another at the same place on Tuesday, May 6.

The Parepa-Rosa Scholarship of the Royal Academy of Music was competed for on Monday, and was awarded to Fanny Eliza Rowe. There were fifty-seven candidates.

At the Royal Albert Hall, St. George's Day was celebrated on Wednesday evening by a national festival concert, including an attractive selection of English music. The programme announced the names of Mesdames Carlotta Patti, Patey, and Antoinette Sterling; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Foli, and other eminent vocalists, besides the co-operation of Mr. W. Carter's efficient choir, instrumental soloists, and the band of the Scots Guards.

An excellent concert of vocal and instrumental music was given on Wednesday evening by the choral and orchestral societies of the Merchant Taylors' School.

Mr. John Probert's concert took place on Thursday evening at Myddleton Hall, Islington.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following arrangements for the lectures after Easter have been announced:—

Edward E. Klein, M.D., F.R.S., and Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S.: Seven lectures on the Anatomy and Physiology of Nerve and Muscle.

Dr. Klein: Two lectures on the Anatomy of Nerve and Muscle; on Tuesdays, April 22 and 29.

Professor Gamgee: Five lectures on the Physiology of Nerve and Muscle; on Tuesdays, May 6 to June 3.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.: Seven lectures on Flame and Oxidation; on Thursdays, April 24 to June 5.

Mr. Hodder M. Westropp: Three lectures on Recent Discoveries in Roman Archaeology; I. The Colosseum; II. The Forum; III. The Palatine Hill; on Saturdays, April 26 to May 10.

Professor T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., Pres. G.S.: Four lectures on the Bearing of Microscopical Research upon Some Large Geological Problems; on Saturdays, May 17 to June 7.

The probable arrangements for the Friday evening meetings are as follow:—

Mr. Walter Besant: The Art of Fiction; April 25.

Professor J. W. Judd, F.R.S., Sec. G.S.: Krakatoa; May 2.

Professor W. Robertson Smith, M.A., LL.D.: Mohammedan Mahdis; May 9.

Professor W. Odling, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.: The Dissolved Oxygen of Water; May 16.

Mr. David Gill, LL.D., F.R.S., Her Majesty's Astronomer at the Cape: Recent Researches on the Distances of the Fixed Stars, and Some Future Problems in Sidereal Astronomy; May 23.

Monsieur E. Mascart, Professeur au Collège de France: Sur les Couleurs. (In French); May 30.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., M.R.I.; June 6.

The polling for Poole took place on the 17th inst., when Mr. Harris, the Conservative candidate, was returned, in succession to the late Mr. Schreiber, a Conservative, by a majority of sixty-two votes over Mr. Chatfield Clarke, the Liberal candidate.

At the Crystal Palace on Saturday last the certificates gained by the successful students of the School of Practical Engineering were awarded by Sir Thomas M'Ilwraith, K.C.M.G., late Premier of the Colony of Queensland, Australia.

Lord Dalhousie has spent one night and two days at sea, on board an Anstruther trawler, for the purpose of being able to lay before the Trawling Commission information regarding the working both of the trawlers and the line-boats.

Our Portrait of the late Bishop of Ripon is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company; that of the late Mr. Charles Reade, from one by C. Ferranti, of Liverpool; and that of the late Mr. H. J. Byron, by the London Stereoscopic Company.

At a special meeting of the Manchester School Board on Monday, the finance committee recommended a precept of £32,000 to be issued upon the Manchester City Council for the Board's expenses for the year ending in March next. The Rev. J. Nunn pointed out that in eighteen months the amount required by the Board from the ratepayers had increased fifty per cent, and that no sufficient reason had been given for the increase. The resolution was carried.

The marriage of Mr. Ashurst Gradwell, of Dowth Hall, in the county of Meath, with Lady Henrietta Plunkett took place on Monday morning, in the private chapel of Killeen Castle, the officiating clergyman being the bride's uncle, the Rev. William Plunkett. The best man was Mr. Edward F. Dease. The bride was given away by her brother, the Earl of Fingall.—The marriage of Mr. Samuel Maxwell Alexander, of Roe Park, county Londonderry, with Miss Henrietta Constance Heygate, eldest daughter of Sir Frederick W. Heygate, Bart., took place at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, on Tuesday.

In our account last week of the history and position of the Goldsmiths' Company, the gross income of the Company, including trust funds, was stated at £92,700, but this statement would convey an erroneous impression. It was derived from the returns made by the Company to the Royal Commissioners of Inquiry, which gave £92,703 as the total receipts (not income) for the last year; but this included the sum of £38,406, the proceeds of stock sold for the purpose of building and endowing a church on land belonging to the Company at Acton. The actual income of the Company should therefore have been stated as £54,297.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though it must be generally admitted that the Craven Meeting last week was a very poor one, and altogether unworthy of Newmarket, yet two of the races, at any rate, had considerable bearing upon future events. These were the Newmarket Biennial and Craven Stakes, which proved fatal to the prospects of the two sons of Wild Tommy, both of whom had been previously regarded as being very promising candidates for the Derby. There is little doubt that Wickham, like his sire, is more or less affected in his wind; and, that being the case, it would be useless to think of him for the Epsom race, even if Royal Fern had not disposed of him so cleverly in the Biennial. The downfall of Loch Ranza was even more complete, for Scot Free, who stripped a wonderfully improved colt since last season, cantered home three lengths in front of him for the Craven Stakes, his performance making so great an impression on those who witnessed it, that he at once became as good a favourite as Harvester for the Two Thousand. The Friday Three-Year-Old Stakes saw Camlet unexpectedly beaten by Kinsky, and here was another fancied candidate for the Derby ruthlessly sent to the rightabout. There was not much importance attaching to the running of the two-year-olds during the week, though we may note that a 10 lb. penalty did not stop little Lucy Ashton; and, so far, the Brocklesby form is holding its own right bravely. By far the most important handicap of the week was the Crawford Plate, which was inaugurated in the most successful manner with a field of twenty-one, some of whom were performers of the highest class. The runaway victory of The Prince (8 st. 2 lb.) seemed to prove that, up to the present time, he has been run out of his course, and, if kept to sprint races, he may yet get back a considerable portion of the £10,000 that Mr. Adrian so pluckily gave for him. Geheimniss (9 st. 7 lb.) was as unlucky as ever, but ran wonderfully well under her crushing weight; indeed, with The Prince out of the way, she would have won almost as easily as he did. Victor Emanuel (7 st. 9 lb.) was so leniently treated that he could hardly fail to take the Newmarket Handicap, a success that could not be grudged to him, as it was the first race he had won since Lord Zetland gave £2000 for him nearly twelve months ago. That grand mare Corrie Roy (9 st. 7 lb.), was in the field, and, though manifestly short of work, could have beaten everything except the winner.

That there was a poor attendance at Epsom on Tuesday must be laid to the charge of the miserable weather from which we have suffered of late, as the sport provided was, if anything, a little above the usual excellent form; indeed, ten runners for the Metropolitan Stakes is far above the average of the past decade. As, even with his penalty for winning the Northamptonshire Stakes, Loch Ranza had only 6 st. 5 lb. to carry, he was made a red-hot favourite, and it was thought worth while to put up another 3 lb. to enable Luke to ride. This proved a very doubtful advantage; for, though he was going as fast again as Zadig (5 st. 7 lb.) and See-See (5 st. 10 lb.) at the finish, and was in front a few strides past the post, he lay off so far during the greater part of the race that his effort came too late. Zadig, on the other hand, was really splendidly ridden by little Tomlinson, a comparative novice, who has every reason to be proud of beating such an artist as Martin by a head, especially as his mount "pecked" as they passed the Bell, and it required a considerable amount of skill to right him. A Maiden Plate fell to Novitiate, a daughter of Hermit and Retty, who ran pretty forward at Lincoln; and then a good field of ten turned out for the Westminster Stakes. The Hampton—Red Rag colt had a slight call of Empress Queen in the betting, and Present Times, who has been sold by Tom Jennings to M. Lefevre, was the only other one backed with any spirit. Empress Queen was very fractious at the post, but she got well away when the flag fell, and, keeping in front all the way, won cleverly by a head from Present Times, who finished a good deal more strongly than he has done in his previous races. The Red Rag colt was never formidable, as his queerly-shaped fore-legs are all against him on down-hill course.

On Wednesday there was very little change in the betting on the City and Suburban, and nothing seemed able to shake the position of St. Blaise (8 st. 12 lb.), who has certainly held his place at the head of the quotations in the most wonderful manner ever since the weights for the race first appeared.

The twenty-one competitors were weighed out in good time, but there was a long delay at the post, and many breaks-away occurred before the flag fell. When they had gone a little over a quarter of a mile, and had fairly settled down Springbok held a slight lead of Despair, with St. Blaise going on third on the inside, and Florence lying next. Rounding Tattenham Corner, St. Blaise assumed a slight lead, and little alteration took place till crossing the road, where St. Blaise was followed by Perdita II.; but a quarter of a mile from home St. Blaise, Perdita II., Modred, and Despair were beaten, and Quicklime drew to the front, closely attended by Thebais, and making the remainder of the running, won by half a length; Royal Stag was beaten three lengths from Thebais; Richmond was fourth; and the field was whipped in by Despair, Lowland Chief, and St. Blaise. Considering that he ran second to Shotover for the Derby of 1882, Quicklime (7 st. 5 lb.) was undoubtedly the best handicapped horse in the race, but he has done nothing for nearly two years, and backers generally were afraid to trust him. Thebais (9 st. 4 lb.) accomplished a great performance, and somewhat redeemed the character of the heavy weights, of whom St. Blaise performed like a non-stayer. Richmond (6 st. 6 lb.) was the champion of the juvenile division, and did fairly well; but the Lambkin (6 st.) cut up in very disappointing fashion. The only other race that we need notice is the Hyde Park Plate, in which, after her victory on the previous day, odds were laid on Empress Queen, this time, however, she did not get well away, and could never get near Vacillation, a colt by See Saw—Bianca, on whom Archer brought off a nice coup for his followers.

The football season was virtually brought to a close last Saturday, when Upton Park met the Old Foresters at Kennington Oval, for the final tie of the London Association Cup. Oddly enough, the same clubs were left in last season, and, for the second time in succession, Upton Park proved successful, winning a hard-fought game by one goal to none. The victory is the more creditable from the fact that the Upton men were one short for the greater part of the match, as "Norman" unluckily broke his collar-bone early in the contest. On the same day the Blackburn Rovers and Blackburn Olympic fought out the final tie of the Lancashire Challenge Cup. From start to finish the Olympians had the better of the play, but a goal kicked within three minutes of the close of the game, enabled the Rovers to retain possession of the cup, for the third successive year, by two goals to one.

Mr. E. North Buxton, Chairman of the School Board for London, presided on Monday evening over a public meeting held in connection with the opening of a new school in Chatham-place, Morning-lane, Hackney. In addressing those present, he said that in 1871 there were in Hackney schools with accommodation for 24,800 children; while there is now accommodation for 65,000.

THE MANUFACTURE OF DYNAMITE.

The factory of Nobel's Explosives Company (Limited) is situated at Ardeer, about a mile from the village of Stevenston, on the Ayrshire coast. It is a place apart; the works are of great extent, covering nearly a square mile in area; the buildings are scattered about, like the shanties in an embryo American city, large and small, but no two of them stand together. There are about 250 workpeople, men and women, employed here, and their faces show that it is not an unhealthy occupation, however dangerous it may be. It is their garb, however, rather than their features, that the stranger will notice. To look at them in the morning, as they enter and pass the policeman at the gate, there is nothing peculiar in their appearance. But see them a few minutes afterwards, as they come forth from the row of cottages into which they first entered, and pass onwards to their appointed places in the factory; then a change will be noticed. They are now in uniform, and have been told off apparently into gangs, each gang having its distinctive attire. Conspicuous among them are a number clad in bright scarlet; but the majority wear clothes of a more sombre colour. The women have also undergone a transformation; their cotton prints have either been removed or hidden, and they are wrapped up as in the sackcloth of a nun, but they are the merriest of novices one could wish to see. Some of the buildings in the "danger" department are on hilly places, like towers of observation; it is mostly there that the men in red have gone, and there they move about like so many animated danger-signals. Down in the lower parts are the scattered huts, into which the women enter. The less conspicuous workers find their way to the buildings on the level. When once the gates have closed upon them in the morning, the operatives are shut in for the day. Not until night do they resume their ordinary clothes, and pass outward to their homes.

The process followed in the preparation of the material has for its basis the discovery made by Mr. Nobel—namely, that by the use of an inert substance the power of the explosive is not lessened, while the risk attending its application is reduced. The inert substance used is a porous silicious earth, resembling flour in its prepared state. Nitro-glycerine is absorbed by this powder, and the compound, after passing through various stages, is made up into cartridges. The cartridge material thus compounded, apart from the agency of a detonator, may be handled, and even subjected to percussion, without any risk of explosion. Of the consistence of putty, it is run through a machine not unlike that used for sausage-making; and not unlike a long string of sausage is the compound itself, when ready for cutting and packing. The idea of the minimum of risk runs through the whole factory; accordingly, not only is every little hut in which the operations are conducted separated from its neighbours, but not more than four women are allowed in each hut. Their distinctive clothing is another protection, although its use is more obvious in the case of the men than the women. There are grave reasons why the men in red should be separated from the men in blue, and the men in white flannel from either of the other two. The mere cutting up and packing is comparatively safe; but there are intricate processes, connected with the preparation of the explosive portion of the compound, which, if not carefully watched, are dangerous; and, as the garb which a man wears is an index to the work he is doing, it is easy to pick out anyone who strays from his own department into another. There is a constant watch to prevent any dereliction of duty. Four men from the county police force, paid by the Company, perambulate the premises. They speak to no one, and they may not be spoken to. Each department has an overseer, who is thoroughly familiar with the particular process under his supervision; and, over all, is a manager whose wide practical knowledge is such that he can be appealed to on any subject, let it be the right way to wrap up a cartridge or some delicate analysis in the laboratory. Ardeer has its carpenters, its plumbers, and its bricklayers, as well as its compounders and its packers. Nay, there are even seamen connected with the concern; for, on the day when these Sketches were made, a steamer, the Company's own, with a danger-flag flying, was lying in the Firth taking in a cargo of the explosive material.

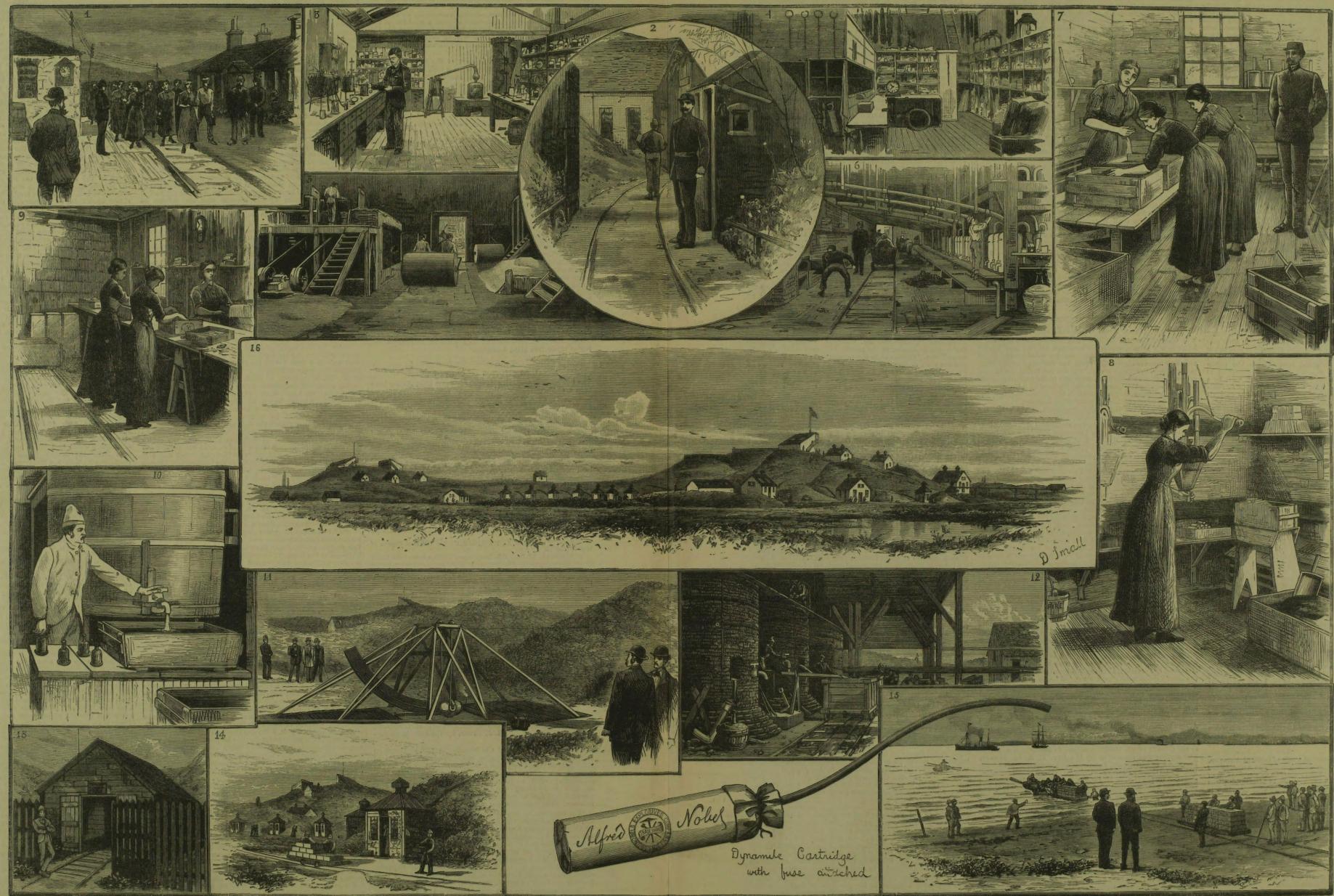
That it is a profitable undertaking in which the Company are engaged, is apparent from the high premium on the original shares; and that their product has become a resource of civilisation, is shown by the demand for it from every part of the globe. Where man, warring with nature, is clearing land, uprooting the stumps of trees, or taking away the boulders that hinder the progress of his plough, or levelling the rocks to make a straight road, or loosening from its firm foundation the stone that is to build his house, or breaking into the seam of the coal that is to cook his dinner, or making deep and navigable the channel that gives him communication with his neighbours.

The chief advantage of dynamite, for these and all legitimate purposes, over gunpowder and other explosive agents, is the great economy of labour in boring, as smaller and fewer boreholes are required, with great saving of tools and fuse; and as it requires no tamping, loose sand, clay, or water being sufficient, there is a perfect immunity from accidents in stemming boreholes, as well as a saving of time and expense. Dynamite affords especial facility and efficacy in blasting under water and in water-leaking rocks. There is an absence of smoke; and the extreme velocity of explosion makes it as effective in fissured as in sound rock. Blastings with it can, therefore, be more rapidly performed than with gunpowder, which is at all times important, and especially in sinking shafts and driving tunnels. Dynamite is of great service also in the removal of harbour obstructions and river bars, or the wrecks of sunken vessels, and other hidden dangers to navigation; in excavating docks, in obtaining large blocks of granite, freestone, marble, slate, coal, and other materials from the quarry or mine; in breaking up iron and copper "salamanders," or even blocks of iron or steel; and in the construction of marine torpedoes and danger-signals for use at sea. It has been recommended as the most expeditious and humane contrivance for slaughtering cattle, by the explosion of a small charge laid on the centre of the forehead, between the horns and eyes of the beast, which was successfully tried in 1877 at the Islington Cattle Market.

The very large quantities of dynamite now used for blasting operations, approaching 5000 tons per annum, in Europe, America, and Australia, with a total absence of accidents in transit and storage, afford convincing evidence of its safety and usefulness, when the printed instructions of Nobel's Explosives Company are carefully observed.

On Monday evening, the Easter banquet in connection with the Spital Sermon, was held at the Mansion House, the Lord Mayor presiding. There were about 300 guests.

A building, costing about £20,000, was opened on Monday at Folkestone as a Convalescent Home. The opening ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Bombay, and there was an elaborate religious service, in which the Sisters of Mercy, who will manage the home, took part.



1. Entrance to the Works.
2. Entrance to the Danger Department, with Searcher
and Seacher's Box.

3. Laboratory.

4. General Store.

5. Keeping Kiesel-guh (for mixing with the nitro-glycerine to form dynamite).

6. Nitro-acid Manufactory.

7. Mixing House: Girls Bubbling and Mixing Dynamite,
Making Dynamite into Cartridges.

8. Packing House: Packing the Dynamite Cartridges
into Boxes.

9. Mixer for Testing Dynamite.

10. Washing House: Weighing and Testing Nitro-

glycerine.

11. Mixer for Testing Dynamite.

12. Mixing Acids previous to Nitration.

13. Magazine, with Danger-man in Costume and Shoes.

14.

15.

16.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, April 22.

Here we are at the end of April, and the winter seems to be setting in seriously. The sky is leaden, the wind icy, and we have even seen snow for the first time since last year. Everybody is grumbling, many people are ill, everything is inconvenienced, and the cause of all our unhappiness and inconvenience is the weather, that mysterious phenomenon over which modern science has no control. And to think that a month ago we were basking in the sun in the Champs Elysées and airing our summer waistcoats! To think that we had already stowed away our furs in camphor and crushed peppercorns, and that Victor Hugo had donned his alpaca summer jacket, and had his last year's straw-hat cleaned and adorned with a new ribbon! Ah! the weather! the weather!

The return of winter, you might think, ought to be a good excuse for remaining at home with one's feet on the fender and a new book in one's hand—"Nerto," the charming mediæval romance of the Provençal poet Mistral; Edmund de Goncourt's curious analysis of the psychology of girl life, "Chérie"; or Madame Olympie Audouard's amusing and chatty "Voyage à travers mes Souvenirs." No; the force of tradition is stronger even than the influence of the weather, and the worldlings and *ultramondaines*, loyal servitors of fashionable pleasure, are to be seen at the Hippodrome and the summer circus in spite of the cold, while the race-courses are gay with the bouquets of wild-flowers which form the trimming of the ladies' hats and the pattern of their dresses. In short, everything is spring-like, except the weather.

Parliament being in vacation, there is no particular political news to be reported, unless it be a new formula invented by M. Ferry, and put in circulation in a speech delivered the other day at Périgueux. The present Republic, according to M. Ferry, is to be "the Republic of the peasants." The Anzin miners' strike is at length at an end, the miners having voted, at a general meeting held last Thursday, to resume work on the terms of the company, though with a threat on the part of the syndicate of miners to organise at some future date a more efficacious strike.

The painter Munkacsy has finished his colossal picture of the Crucifixion, which will be exhibited at the Sedel-Meyer Gallery in a few days, previous, I presume, to starting upon a European tour. The conception of the scene has a certain originality. On the extreme right, rather in the background, is represented the Cross with Christ between two thieves, and in front a soldier guarding them, stupidly and indifferent. At the foot of the Cross the Virgin Mary embraces the feet of the Saviour—Mary Magdalene, Martha, and St. John being at her side. The two thieves are not placed one on each side of Christ, but rather at the back, and grouped so that one is seen in front and the other from behind. The executioner, with his ladder on his shoulder, contemplates the group with the eye of an artisan of death who is indifferent as to the personality of his victims. The crowd, kept back by a guard, contemplates Christ with various sentiments of compassion or irony. In a certain sense this scene is only an accessory in Munkacsy's composition; the artist has endeavoured to render principally the consequences of the Crucifixion. The crowd is seen descending the hill of Golgotha; a Pharisee runs away, seized with remorse; a captain on horseback looks back with a mingled expression of terror and pity at the sight of Christ's agony. An old man and a young man walk at the side of the captain, discussing the act. In the foreground, a young man turns round with a gesture of surprise and emotion as if struck by Christ's last words, the artist intending thereby to intimate that the Christian ideas will not be lost for future generations. Thus the whole centre and left-hand side of the picture are occupied by the crowd, in the various expressions of whose faces Munkacsy has endeavoured to tell the story of the Crucifixion in its moral and religious consequences. The picture is immense, and contains more than a hundred square metres in superficies; in execution it is like all Munkacsy's work, boldly painted, and with striking effects of tonality, obtained by the abuse of bitumen. Certainly it is no ordinary painter who has conceived and executed this impressive vision of the Crucifixion. But, after all, it must be confessed that this kind of painting is utterly out of harmony with the artistic tendencies of the day, both in subject and in treatment; it is a return to the past; an attempt to resuscitate the art of the Old Masters, who, if they had not faith themselves, nevertheless lived in and breathed an atmosphere of faith. Well, Munkacsy's work is less good than that of the Old Masters, and in this gigantic canvas of the Crucifixion there is less real artistic merit and less artistic interest than in many a less ambitious and more sincere picture by many a contemporary I could name. T. C.

Monday being celebrated as the 2637th anniversary of the foundation of Rome by Romulus, the tricolour was hoisted on the tower of the Capitol, and the Civic Guards wore their full dress uniform. A bust of the poet Giacomo Leopardi was uncovered in the Glyptotheca of the Capitol by the Syndic, Duke Leopoldo Torlonia. At the Academy of St. Luke, the President distributed the diplomas awarded to the successful students in the recent competition. At the French Academy of Fine Arts in the Villa Medici, on the Pincio, the annual exhibition of the students, gold medal men of the Ecole des Beaux Arts, was opened to the public. The artists' annual costume fête was held at the Cervara Cavels. In the afternoon prizes and diplomas were distributed, in the presence of the Syndic and the educational authorities, to the scholars of the higher female school.

To remedy the long-felt want of a sailors' home at Antwerp, a committee of the foreign Consuls and others in Antwerp has been formed for carrying out the project. The Corporation of Antwerp will grant an annual subsidy of 4000f., and will probably give a site for the building—the cost of which is estimated at 300,000f.

At Gotha, Germany, on Easter Day, the corpse of an American lady was "cremated," this being the 163rd case of the kind since the establishment of the crematorium there.

The visit of the Archduke Rudolph and the Archduchess Stephanie to Constantinople was brought to a close on Tuesday evening.—Hugo Schenk and his accomplice Schlossarek, the murderers of several servant girls, were hanged on Tuesday morning, in Vienna. Carl Schenk, whose guilt is considered less than his brother's, was sentenced to penal servitude for life, with confinement in a dark cell every July 13, the day of the murder of Katherina Timal.

The marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine Constantino-witch with Princess Elizabeth of Saxe-Altenburg, the latter of whom arrived at St. Petersburg on Tuesday, is fixed for the 27th inst. There will be a festal performance at the theatre on the 28th, and on May 1 a Court reception will be held, when congratulations will be presented to the Grand Duke and his bride.

The Dominion House of Commons on the 18th passed the Supply Bill regulating the expenditure for the ensuing financial year. The total sum provided for is 30,500,000 dols., to which

must be added the increased subsidies to the provinces. The Dominion Parliament was prorogued on the 19th. The Marquis of Lansdowne, in a speech on the occasion, congratulated the country on the arrangement of the recent difficulty with British Columbia. During the Session the Parliament passed 107 bills, of which forty-three were Government measures and thirty-three railway bills, while nine others related to new insurance companies and five to banks. The Government measures include bills effecting the settlement of disputes between the several Governments and the central Government.—The Legislature of Nova Scotia has been prorogued.—The Grand Trunk Railway authorities have given the Dominion Government a pledge that they will expend a sum of £1,000,000 at an early date for the purpose of doubling their line between Montreal and Toronto.—A rich gold-mine has been discovered in the Canadian Rocky Mountains.—The exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy was opened at Montreal on the 17th inst. by the Marquis of Lansdowne, who expressed satisfaction at the progress of art in the Dominion.

Mr. Chandler, Secretary of the American Navy, has issued a proclamation offering a reward of 25,000 dols. for the rescue of the missing Greely Expedition. The steamer Alert, presented to the United States by England for the use of the Greely Relief Expedition, arrived in New York on Tuesday, after a stormy passage of twenty-four days.—The United States Senate, by 32 to 15 votes, has passed the Bankruptcy Bill, which now goes to the House, but will probably not be reached this Session. The House, by 170 to 47 votes, has passed the bill creating a Bureau of Navigation in the Treasury Department.—The directors of the World's Exhibition at New Orleans have decided to increase the dimensions of the main building to 1,400,000 square feet, owing to the demands of exhibitors for space, the total amount of space applied for being now 900,000 feet: 200,000 square feet in the best position of the central hall have been reserved for foreign exhibits.—Last Friday, the 18th inst., a tornado demolished a church at Galveston, Texas, where a negro school was in session. Of thirty-two children present ten were injured, one fatally.

Tawhiao, the Maori King, left Melbourne on Sunday for England on board the Orient line steamer Sorata.

A telegram from Shanghai says that Li-Hung-Chang, Viceroy of Canton, has been impeached by several members of the Board of Censors, and has been reprimanded by the Empress for indifference and want of foresight. A telegram received in Paris states that no difficulties have been caused by the changes in the Cabinet.

THE COURT.

The Queen, through Sir W. V. Harcourt, has addressed a letter to her people, which we were not able to give in the whole of our issue last week. In the most gracious and touching manner she thanks them for the affectionate sympathy which, her Majesty says, "has never failed me in weal or woe," and which has been expressed in the present grievous bereavement for the Queen and the Duchess of Albany. Her Majesty expresses the determination not to lose courage, but to strive to labour on for the good of the country.

Attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, the Queen and Princess Beatrice arrived at Darmstadt safely on the morning of the 17th inst., and were received at the station by the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene, and Prince Henry of Hesse. Her Majesty and the Princess drove at once, with the Grand Duke, to the new palace. The Queen remains in strict retirement at Darmstadt, but drives out daily with the Grand Duke. Divine service was performed on Sunday morning at the New Palace in the presence of the Queen, Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Grand Duke, and the Princesses of Hesse, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and attendants. The Rev. King Cummins officiated. The Queen received on Sunday the gratifying intelligence of the safe confinement of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and of the birth of a fourth daughter. The Prince and Princess Leiningen and Prince Emerich of Leiningen visited the Queen, and lunched with her Majesty. Princess Charles of Hesse and the Princes Henry and William have dined with her Majesty, as well as the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, who is engaged to the Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, and who left for St. Petersburg on Monday night. Prince Alexander and the Princess of Battenberg have also visited the Queen. Prince Louis of Battenberg arrived there on Monday morning from England, and visited the Queen at the New Palace. The Prince of Leiningen arrived at one o'clock, and visited her Majesty in the afternoon. The Queen went out in the morning with Princess Beatrice and the Grand Duke, and in the afternoon her Majesty drove to the Mausoleum at the Rosenhoche with Princess Beatrice; Princess Leiningen and the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Victoria also accompanied her Majesty. On Tuesday morning the Queen, accompanied by the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Princesses Beatrice and Ella, drove out to the Emil Garden, where her Majesty's pony carriage was in waiting. In the afternoon her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, and the members of the Grand Ducal family took a long drive in the woods near Darmstadt in two carriages, each drawn by four horses. We are authorised to say that there is no foundation for a report that the Queen has been suffering from illness. Her Majesty is in her usual health.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor, Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke of Cambridge, were present at Divine service on Sunday morning in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, in Sandringham Park. The service was conducted by the Rev. F. A. G. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Davidson, Dean of Windsor. Prince Albert Victor, attended by the Rev. J. N. Dalton, has left Sandringham, and proceeded to Cambridge, where he has resumed his studies at Trinity College. It is rumoured that Prince Albert Victor will, on attaining his majority, be raised to the Peerage as Duke of Dublin, and have a residence assigned him in Ireland. It is further hinted that Prince Albert Victor will enter the Royal Irish Fusiliers.

The Duchess of Edinburgh gave birth to a daughter at Eastwell Park on Sunday morning. Her Royal Highness and her child are both doing well.

New municipal offices and public free library were opened at Leeds on the 17th inst. by the Mayor. In the evening a banquet took place in the Victoria Hall, the Mayor presiding. Amongst those present were the Home Secretary, Mr. Forster, Mr. Goschen, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, and several other members of the House of Commons.

"Scenes in the Commons" is the title of a volume, in the press, shortly to be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, and Co. The author, Mr. David Anderson, for several years past political correspondent and leader-writer on the staff of one of the principal London daily newspapers, has enjoyed special opportunities of observing all that goes on within the shadow of the Mace.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

The reassembling of Parliament after the Easter Recess on Monday found Mr. Gladstone all the better for his country holiday at Epsom and at Holmby; and Sir Stafford Northcote none the worse for his Academic discourse at Edinburgh University; whilst, as for the Marquis of Salisbury and his vivacious young supporter in the Lower House, Lord Randolph Churchill, their Easter philippics at Manchester and Birmingham have plainly but whetted their controversial appetites. The last-named brilliant lights of the Opposition are eager as ever for the fray. Nothing could have been smarter, nor more damaging in a way, than Lord Salisbury's terse attack upon the Government on Tuesday. The Earl of Carnarvon on the Monday complained with an injured air that Earl Granville had left without calming his fears as to General Gordon's safety at Khartoum. This fortified town on the Nile is manifestly the rock ahead for the Government. In view of the apparently imminent peril of General Gordon at Khartoum, Lord Carnarvon on Tuesday returned to the attack, and plumply put the question—Were measures for his relief to be adopted? In a debating sense, Earl Granville secured an advantage at the outset when he reminded the noble Earl that he disapproved the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield; but the Foreign Secretary did not improve his position when he said "it would be entirely contrary to the spirit of his (General Gordon's) mission that he should be backed up by a military expedition from this country," and declared he had "no fear as to the personal safety of General Gordon." His Lordship left it open to the Marquis of Salisbury to reply with trenchant effect that, in his opinion, the country would "insist upon some more active demonstrations of sympathy on the part of the Government"; and to sum up his condemnation of the Soudan policy of the Ministry in this characteristic passage:—

We have now had five massacres of Egyptian troops caused by the neglect of her Majesty's Government—Hicks, Baker, Sinkat, Moncrieff, Shendy. I do not suppose that so bloody an account—an account in which blood was so mingled with disgrace—was ever brought home to any English Government before, and if they go on in the course they have undertaken, if they resolve to make no effort to save this gallant man, not only will they be covering the English name with disgrace, but they will be utterly destroying that belief in English power and that confidence in English prowess which is the only hope they have of being able to discharge successfully the important responsibilities they have taken over in Egypt (Opposition cheers).

The Government had sore need of a stronger debater than the Earl of Northbrook in the House of Lords to return an answer commensurate with the occasion.

The Prime Minister, though interrogated severely by Mr. Bourke, Mr. Chaplin, and Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett in the House of Commons on Monday, buoyantly persisted in entertaining a hopeful view of General Gordon's situation. Altogether optimist was Mr. Gladstone's subtle contention that at the beginning of the month "General Gordon's testimony" was "express as to the present security of Khartoum, and the plan of General Gordon is one of many plans, and has nothing whatever to do with the security of Khartoum." But this reference on the part of the Premier hardly accorded with Earl Granville's admission the next day that, with respect to the recent telegram of the beleaguered General to Samuel Baker for a Volunteer Relief Expedition, he was "sorry for the feeling which, on the impulse of the moment, General Gordon showed." Nor do the massacre of a portion of the garrison of Shendy and the danger that threatens Berber mend matters for the Government, which too lightly assumed the responsibility of interfering with the administration of Egyptian affairs. With regard to the financial difficulties of Egypt, a Conference on that point is to be held in London. It is probable, for the purpose of attending this International Conference, that Sir Evelyn Baring is hastening home from Cairo with General Graham.

Dry discussions on Public Prosecutions in Scotland, on the Appointment of Postmasters, and on Labourers' Allotments, occupied a thin House on Monday for some time ere Mr. Courtney could get into Committee of Supply. At the commencement of a week fraught with the Budget revelations of Mr. Childers (the Chancellor of the Exchequer reserving his Financial Statement for Thursday), it was appropriate enough that the Civil Service Estimates should be rigidly examined. But the irony of fate was curiously exemplified when a Ministry of which formerly irreconcileable Radical, Sir Charles Dilke, is a prominent member, and in which Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Mundella hold office, had to defend the votes for the Royal Palaces and Marlborough House against the adverse criticisms of Mr. Labouchere, smart and telling as usual, and of Mr. Peter Rylands. The narrowness of the majority which sanctioned the vote for the new Wellington Statue at Hyde Park-corner should remind the genial First Commissioner of Works in time of the growing distaste against the employment of favoured foreign sculptors for national work when such talented English artists as Mr. C. B. Birch, A.R.A., are available.

The Lord Mayor, a tower of strength on the Opposition side as regards lung power, lost not a moment on Monday in valiantly announcing his intention of doing battle against the Home Secretary's London Municipality Bill. It may be also noted there was good reason for the lusty cheering which greeted Mr. Harris, the new member for Poole, from the Opposition benches, inasmuch as the hon. member's victory was a gain to the Conservative Party.

The Cattle Diseases Bill forms yet another source of difficulty to the Government. In Committee on this measure last Tuesday, Mr. Dodson moved the omission of the Lords' amendment enforcing the necessity of prohibiting the landing of suspected foreign cattle in this country. The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster did so, on the score that the regulation would go far beyond the necessities of the case, and probably "injuriously affect the price of meat to the consumer." Whilst Mr. Chaplin stoutly championed the prohibitory clause in common with several other Conservatives, it was observed that Baron Henry De Worms, for once, agreed with the Liberal objections to the rule. The Lords' amendment was, however, retained, there being a majority of twenty-four—185 to 161 votes—against the proposal of Mr. Dodson. This "very serious vote," as the right hon. gentleman called it, was come to at an afternoon sitting, and was followed by an animated protest from the Opposition, led off by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, against the Fabian tactics of the Ministry in moving that "progress be reported." At the evening sitting, Mr. Biggar in vain entered into a crusade on behalf of the fair teachers in Irish Convent Schools.

The Wednesday sitting was monopolised by Captain Nolan, whose measure to facilitate the purchase of land in Ireland for sites of churches and the residences of priests and teachers was negatived by 122 against 27 votes. A hint to close with! Readers who would familiarise themselves with the manners and customs of the House may be recommended to order a forthcoming volume of considerable interest, "Scenes in the Commons," by Mr. David Anderson, who is exceptionally well qualified to treat his subject with ability and brightness.

Lord Suffolk has been elected a steward of the Jockey Club in the place of Lord Cadogan, who retires by rotation.

ART MATTERS.

An excellent exhibition of modern water-colours is now open at the Royal Pavilion Gallery, Brighton.

The Amateurs' Art Exhibition, for some years held in Lowther Lodge, will this year be held in Grosvenor House, on May 14 and three following days. The entrance-fee will be 2s. 6d. each day, and the money will be given to the Parochial Mission Women's Fund.

For his princely acts of generosity bestowed on the town, and his having been for twenty years their representative in Parliament, the people of Weymouth have commissioned the sculptors, Messrs. W. and T. Wills, of London, to execute a marble statue of Mr. H. Edwards, M.P. for their borough, at a cost of 700 guineas.

The statue of Lord Beaconsfield, executed by Mr. Boehm, and placed in Westminster Abbey in pursuance of a vote of the House of Commons, is in its position in the North Transept, midway between the statues of Sir Robert Peel and the two Cannings. In accordance with the course followed in all similar cases, there has been no public ceremonial.

The following gentlemen have been elected members of the "Hanging Committee" of the City of London Society of Artists and Guildhall Academy of Art, which will be opened on the 20th prox.:—Messrs. Phil. Morris, A.R.A., C. B. Birch, A.R.A., Hamo Thornycroft, A.R.A., Thomas Brock, A.R.A., Bernard Evans, J. A. Fitzgerald, S. J. Hodson, W. Hughes, and W. Christian Symons.

Besides recommending the removal of the Wellington statue to Aldershot, and intrusting Mr. Boehm with the execution of a new one, the Committee appointed by the Prince of Wales to consider the improvements at Hyde Park-corner suggest that, beyond the statue, the ornamentation be confined to two fountains, and that the arch be completed according to the original designs of Mr. Decimus Burton.

Technical education is making rapid progress at Bradford. There are now over 800 students in attendance at the classes in connection with the technical college in that town, although the institution has only been established about fifteen months. A movement has been started by the college authorities for the formation of a society of textile colourists to promote the study of the theory of dyeing, an art which has long been neglected in this country, whereas on the Continent much attention is devoted to the subject. Great interest, therefore, attaches to the project to be initiated at Bradford.

A valuable collection of pictures by well-known artists was on view throughout the Easter holidays, including Good Friday and Sundays, at St. Jude's School-house, Commercial-street, for the benefit of the poor of the district. This is the fourth year of the holding of the exhibition, which is got up and arranged by the friends of the Rev. Mr. Barnett, the Rector of St. Jude's, the members of his congregation, and those interested in the welfare of the poor of the parish. The pictures, all which were lent gratuitously, were about 230. Mr. W. Morris presided at the opening of the exhibition.—A collection of pictures, drawings, photographs, and engravings has been on view this week, in the large room of the Commonwealth Club, 246, Bethnal-green-road. The collection was lent by the Council of the South London Free Library, which is extending its work so as to include both South and East London.

Last year's Royal Agricultural Show at York, according to the official return, was one of the most successful ever held.

The Earl of Rosebery will preside at the anniversary festival dinner of the Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association, to be held at Willis's Rooms on Saturday, June 21.

Mr. W. H. Hutton, B.A., of Magdalen College, Oxford University, has been elected to an official fellowship for modern history at St. John's College.

The thirty-ninth annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair.

For conspicuous bravery in connection with the rescue of the crew of the Oriana, of Glasgow, off Sydney, North America, the Board of Trade has presented a bronze medal to Alfred Linander, a seaman, of Sunderland.

A new hospital, erected at Gravesend by the Corporation of London for the reception of patients suffering from infectious diseases, was opened by the Lord Mayor on the 17th inst. It is to take the place of the hospital-ship Rhin.

The recently incorporated borough of Eastbourne has been presented with a massive silver-gilt mace by Mr. Davies Gilbert, lord of the manor. The Mayor's chain of office was given at the first meeting of the council by the Duke of Devonshire.

The Hon. J. F. Garrick has been appointed Agent-General for Queensland in London. According to a Reuter's telegram, he will retain his present posts as member of the Cabinet and of the Legislative Council of Queensland.

The first meet of the Coaching Club is fixed for noon on Saturday, May 17, at the Magazine, in Hyde Park. The Four-in-Hand Club will meet, at the same place and hour, on Wednesday, May 21.

The Fishmongers' Company have voted an additional sum of £4000, to be paid in two annual instalments, to the Equipment Fund of the Central Institution of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

The Merchant Taylors' Company have given £105 to the fund for the New Central Premises and Home for Young Men in connection with the Church of England Young Men's Society.

In the presence of a large and influential gathering, Lord Clarendon opened a range of endowed schools for girls and boys, on Monday, at Watford. The building and endowments are provided from the Platt and Fuller charities, amounting to over £20,000.

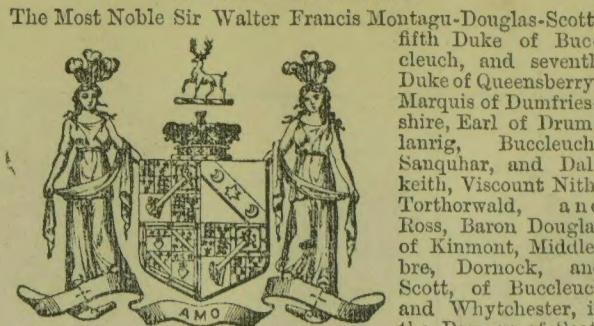
A gentleman who was in Edinburgh during the tercentenary festival has given £250 towards the completion of the University hall. This donation has been followed by another of double that amount, Sir Alexander Grant, Principal of the University, having received from a gentleman, who does not at present wish his name to be published, a cheque for £500.

The action brought by Miss Fortescue against Lord Gar- moyle for breach of promise of marriage is No. 363 in the printed list of actions set down for hearing during the ensuing Easter sittings. It is about the 120th special jury case in the list, and probably it will not be reached until the Trinity sittings in June next.

The sixth annual Italian ball (evening and fancy dress), under the patronage of Mr. Henry Burnley Heath, Consul-General of the King of Italy, for the benefit of the French Hospital and Italian Benevolent Society, took place at the Freemasons' Hall, on Tuesday. The report issued on this occasion by the Vice-Consul, Chevalier Buzzegoli, shows the most satisfactory results, and proves the benefits derived from this institution during the year 1883. The French Hospital was enabled to give medical relief to 1370 Italian out-patients and fifty-two in-patients.

OBITUARY.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH.



The Most Noble Sir Walter Francis Montagu-Douglas-Scott, fifth Duke of Buccleuch, and seventh Duke of Queensberry, Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Drumlanrig, Buccleuch, Sanquhar, and Dalkeith, Viscount Nith, Torhorwald, and Ross, Baron Douglas of Kimmont, Middlebry, Dornock, and Scott, of Buccleuch and Whytchester, in the Peerage of Scotland, Earl of Doncaster and Baron Scott of Tyndale in that of England, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., LL.D., A.D.C. to the Queen, Captain-General of the Royal Company of Archers, Lord Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of Midlothian and Roxburghshire, Honorary Colonel Royal Scots Lothian Regiment, High Steward of Westminster, and Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, died at Bowhill, in the county of Selkirk, on the 16th inst. In addition to all the honours he thus bore his Grace was entitled also (if the attainer were removed) to the Dukedom of Monmouth, as lineal heir male of James, Duke of Monmouth, K.G., son of King Charles II. by Lucy Walters; and husband of Anne Scott, Countess, afterwards Duchess of Buccleuch, the greatest heiress in Scotland. The nobleman whose death we record ranked second Duke on the Union Roll, the first being Hamilton. His Grace was born Nov. 25, 1806; was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge; succeeded his father April 20, 1819; and married, Aug. 13, 1829, Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, third daughter of Thomas, second Marquis of Bath, K.G., by whom he leaves four sons and three daughters. Of the former, William Henry Walter, Earl of Dalkeith, K.T., now sixth Duke, was born Sept. 9, 1831, and married, Nov. 22, 1859, Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, third daughter of James, Duke of Abercorn, K.G., by whom he has several children. The late Duke held office as Lord Privy Seal 1842 to 1846, and as Lord President of the Council in the latter year.

THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

The Right Rev. Robert Bickersteth, D.D., Bishop of Ripon, died on the 15th inst., aged sixty-eight. He was fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, M.A., Rector of Sapcote, brother of Henry, Lord Langdale, was educated first for the medical profession, and afterwards for the Church. He graduated at Queen's College, Cambridge, in 1841, and was ordained the same year. His appointments were to St. John's, Clapham-rise, in 1845, to the Rectory of St. Giles in 1851, to the Canongrey Residentiary of Salisbury in 1854, and to the See of Ripon in 1857. He married, July 21, 1846, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Joseph Garde, and leaves issue.

SIR ROBERT DOUGLAS, BART.

Sir Robert Andrews Mackenzie Douglas, third Baronet, of Glenbervie, who died at Wanganui, New Zealand, on Feb. 28, was born July 10, 1837, inherited the baronetcy at the decease of his father, Nov. 1, 1843, entered the Army in the 57th Foot in 1854, and retired as Captain in 1867. He settled subsequently in New Zealand, and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Kenneth Mackenzie Douglas, fourth Baronet. The great-greatgrandfather of the deceased Baronet was Sir Robert Douglas, author of two celebrated works, "The Peerage of Scotland" and "The Baronage" of the same country.

SIR G. BULLER.

General Sir George Buller, G.C.B., Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and of the Medjidié, Colonel-Commandant 1st Rifle Brigade, died on the 12th inst. He was born in 1805, the third son of General Frederick William Buller, of Plynt and Lanreath, a scion of the old Devonshire family of Buller, of Downes, now represented by Sir Redvers Buller, K.C.B. Sir George Buller entered the Rifle Brigade in 1820, and attained the rank of General in 1871. He served in South Africa during the Kaffir Wars, being severely wounded at Boem Plats in 1848; and commanded a Brigade of the Light Division in the Crimea, at the Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. In 1856, he was Major-General Commanding-in-Chief in the Ionian Isles; and, from 1865 to 1870, Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth in command of the S.W. District. He married Henrietta, daughter of General Sir John Macdonald, G.C.B., Adjutant-General, and was left a widower April 18, 1881.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Admiral William George Hyndman Whish, one of the oldest officers in the Navy, on the 14th inst., aged eighty-seven.

Mrs. Alfred Wigan, the once-popular actress, suddenly, on the 17th inst., at Upper Norwood, in her seventy-ninth year.

Mr. Frank W. Green, the well-known burlesque and song writer, on the 16th inst., at his chambers, Staple-inn, Holborn.

General Sir George Henry Lockwood, K.C.B., Colonel 3rd (King's Own) Hussars, on the 15th inst., aged eighty; a highly distinguished Indian officer.

The Right Rev. Dr. Warren, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, at Enniscorthy, on the 22nd inst. The late prelate took no part in politics.

Sir Sidney Smith Saunders, Knt., C.M.G., late Consul-General in the Ionian Isles, and previously Consul at Alexandria, on the 15th inst., aged seventy-eight.

The Rev. William John Bucknall Estcourt, M.A., Rector of Long Newton, and Honorary Canon of Gloucester, on the 4th inst.

Sir Edward Marwood-Elton, of Widworthy Court, Devon, at his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

Miss Augusta Oswald, sister of Dr. Eugene Oswald, Instructor at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, on the 14th inst., after fifty-eight well-spent years. She was one of the most earnest and sympathetic teachers of our time.

General James Travers, C.B., V.C., Bengal Army, a distinguished Indian officer, on the 1st inst., in his sixty-third year. During the Mutiny he was mentioned in despatches, and won the Victoria Cross.

Mr. John Thomas Mott, of Barningham Hall, Norfolk, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff 1861, on the 8th inst., at Ventnor, aged seventy-five; a county gentleman of considerable estate. He married, in 1833, Caroline Sloane Stanley, granddaughter of the fifth Earl of Carlisle, and leaves issue.

THE ROYAL WEDDING AT DARMSTADT.

The wedding of Princess Victoria of Hesse-Darmstadt, the grandchild of our Queen, with Prince Louis of Battenberg, is fixed for Wednesday next. The parties will first enter into the obligatory civil contract in presence of Freiherr von Starck, Minister of State, and the religious rite will then be solemnised in the Castle chapel, where the Princesses were confirmed, at five o'clock in the afternoon. There will be a large number of invited guests, representing all the upper classes of society. Among the Royal and Princely personages who will attend the ceremony are Queen Victoria, now at Darmstadt; the Prince and Princess of Wales, with one of their sons, and their three daughters, who are expected to arrive on the 28th; the German Crown Princess, who comes on the 25th, and will be followed on the 29th by her husband; Princes William and Henry of Prussia, with the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and Princess Victoria of Prussia, sons and daughters of the Crown Prince; and the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, the betrothed of Princess Elizabeth. The Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is residing in the Schloss, where he receives these princely guests, and gives accommodation to the suite of her Majesty the Queen, who herself occupies apartments in the New Palace. The Portraits of the Bride and Bridegroom, presented in our Extra Supplement, will be acceptable to many of our readers. That of Princess Victoria is from a photograph by Carl Backofen, of Darmstadt; and that of Prince Louis of Battenberg, from one by Elliott and Fry, of London.

OPENING OF THE LEEDS MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

On Thursday week the Right Hon. Sir William Harcourt, M.P., Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Right Hon. W. E. Forster, M.P.; and the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., were visitors to Leeds at the opening of the new Municipal Offices and a Free Public Library, erected by the Corporation, at a cost of nearly £120,000. The day's proceedings commenced with the opening ceremonial, which was presided over by the Mayor, Alderman Woodhouse, in the reading-room of the new Free Library. The Mayor, having been presented with a gold key and casket in commemoration of the opening, addressed the assembled company, giving a sketch of the progress of Leeds, and concluding with the formal declaration that the buildings were now open, an announcement which was at once signalised by the band outside playing the National Anthem. At night the exterior of the new buildings was illuminated, and the Victoria Hall, in which the banquet took place, was brilliantly lighted for the occasion by the electric light, besides being adorned with decorations. The Mayor presided, and the company numbered about four hundred; speeches were made by the three right hon. gentlemen above named; and the members for Leeds, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., and Mr. Barran, M.P., also took part in the proceedings.

The new buildings are situated in Calverley-street, with a side entrance to the library in Centenary-street. The front elevation, which faces one side of the Townhall, is of Bradford stone, in the Palladian style of architecture, with a projecting centre and wings, a high-pitched roof, and graceful outlines. The front entrance portico in Calverley-street is flanked by a double row of granite columns highly polished, and leads to a vestibule 23 ft. square, richly ornamented with Devonshire marbles of various colours, pillars, vaulted roof, and mosaic flooring. Thence one passes into the inner hall, which at once strikes the visitor by its grace and elegance. Through this hall the pay office is entered, a room 78 ft. long by 38 ft. wide, appropriated to the water, gas, and rate departments. But the most sumptuous portion of the building is that devoted to the Library. It consists of a reading-room, a lending library, and reference library, with a small museum. The reading-room is 80 ft. long by 40 ft. wide, divided into a broad nave and aisles by six arches upon pillars of polished granite. These support vaults of mosaic work in hexagonal bricks of many colours, set off by golden bosses. The walls are tiled throughout the lower portion, forming a dado in rich dark colours, above which is a richly figured and embossed diaper of grey-green, finished by a band of brighter hue, with gilded panels. Above this are medallions busts of Shakespeare, Homer, Dante, Milton, Goethe, Scott, and others, the work of Mr. B. Creswick, a native of Leeds, now living in London. The general character of the design and ornamentation of this room is Romanesque. On the floor above is the lending library, which will contain 40,000 volumes. Here terra-cotta takes the place of granite, the effect being different in character and more subdued than that of the room below. Above this is the reference library, which will contain 100,000 volumes. It is 35 feet high, with a gallery running round and several compartments for readers. The tesselated floors, tiled walls, carved round arches, richly coloured ceilings, and stained-glass windows have a beautiful effect. The rooms are lofty and the daylight abundant, so that everything is seen to advantage. The buildings have cost above £100,000. Mr. Corson, of Leeds, who was selected in open competition, is the architect. Mr. J. Wood, also of Leeds, was the chief contractor; the terra-cotta was supplied by Messrs. Doulton, of London; and the tiles were furnished by Messrs. Smith and Co., of Coalville, Leicester.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held at the Royal United Service Institution on Tuesday, May 27, the Duke of Cambridge in the chair.

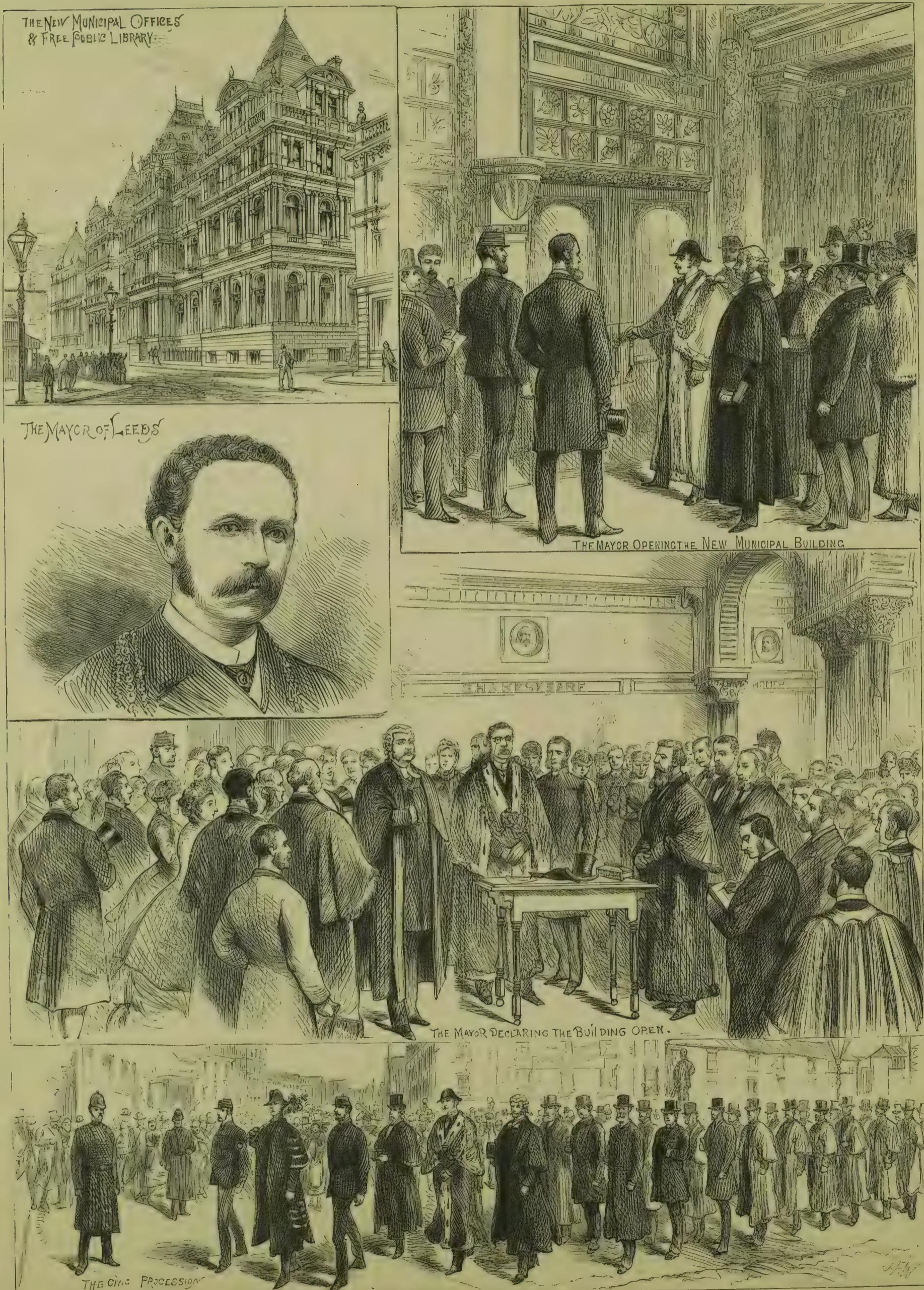
A lady—"Of thine own have I given thee"—has placed at the disposal of the trustees of the Homes for Working Girls in London £1250 towards the founding of another Home, opened at Hyde House, 27, Somerset-street, Portman-square.

"Eastward Ho!" is the title of a new sixpenny magazine to which the Bishop Suffragan of the East-End, G. R. Sims, W. G. Wills, G. Manville Fenn, &c., are contributors. Its object is to draw West to East, rich to the side of the poor.

Sir Edward Watkin offers to subscribe £1000 towards the £200,000 asked for by General Gordon, and suggests that the London Press should take up the matter and invite subscriptions from the public.

The Duke of Westminster, as President of the Westminster Hospital, appeals to the public "to assist the committee in their effort to raise £15,000 to complete the improvements at the Westminster Hospital, the oldest hospital in London, which is supported by voluntary contributions."

There were 2568 births and 1649 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 167, and the deaths 89, below the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. There were 11 deaths from smallpox, 79 from measles, 23 from scarlet fever, 18 from diphtheria, 129 from whooping-cough, 16 from enteric fever, 14 from dysentery, and 1 from simple cholera. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which had been 357 and 285 in the two previous weeks, rose again to 318 last week, but were 99 below the corrected weekly average. Different forms of violence caused 54 deaths.



OPENING OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS AND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, LEEDS.

ALARMING EARTHQUAKE ON TUESDAY LAST: SKETCHES AT COLCHESTER.



HOUSES DAMAGED ON THE QUAY AND ANCHOR HILL, WIVENHOE, NEAR COLCHESTER.

On Tuesday morning, at twenty minutes past nine, London and the whole country east of London to the sea, comprising the county of Essex and the adjacent parts of Suffolk, and of some other Eastern Counties, were visited with a shock of earthquake, which produced a considerable amount of damage to buildings, though scarcely any loss of life. The town of Colchester, fifty miles from London, seems to have been the centre of the disturbance; but Chelmsford and Maldon, in one direction, and Ipswich, in the other, experienced it pretty strongly. It extended across the Thames to the Kentish shore,

and north-west to Sudbury, Bury St. Edmund's, Cambridge, and Northampton. It was felt in different parts of London. But the greatest shaking was at Colchester, where, accompanying the undulation of the earth, subterranean rumblings were heard. It lasted there about twenty seconds. Buildings rocked to and fro; the streets were strewn with the bricks of fallen chimneys; 40 feet of the stone spire of the Lion-walk Congregational Church was broken off and came crashing through the roof; walls were split, houses were unroofed, and the water-tower visibly rose and sank, though without

sustaining any injury. The total damage at Colchester is estimated at £10,000. The consternation of the inhabitants can be imagined; those in bed were suddenly aroused, and many of those who were up and about rushed into the streets, expecting every moment to find their dwellings collapsing about their heads. Many buildings would undoubtedly have shared the fate of the church if the disturbance had lasted a second or two more. The police and fire brigade went down to the gas-works, but all was comparatively safe there. At the North Railway Station the 9.20 train, just about to start, rocked



BROKEN SPIRE OF CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.



RUINED CHURCH TOWER AT WIVENHOE.

so much that the driver was thrown off the engine on to the platform. In the town all business was suspended at once, schools and factories were closed, and crowds of people filled the streets. The effect of the shock on the church seems to have been to lift the tower bodily on its southern side, and there is now a distinct inclination to the north of the rent and fissured building. A young lady walking in Sheep's Head meadow, at the back of the castle, experienced no sensation of the earth moving, but saw, to her astonishment and consternation, a cottage in Mindenbury-street topple over and become a partial wreck, without any apparent cause. The railway and its bridges have been found to be safe.

In the Hythe, the lower part of the town, scarcely a house escaped damage from falling chimney pots and stacks. Two great stacks fell through the roof of St. Leonard's Vicarage, Dr. Manning, the Vicar, having a narrow escape; while in his church two of the candlesticks on the altar were overthrown, but the building itself escaped injury. Fires were caused in three parts of the town by burning coals being ejected from stoves, but in no case did they spread. Houses were moved bodily from their foundations. An auctioneer's house and shop, built close to the Elephant and Castle Hotel, was seen to move away, leaving a huge fissure several inches wide, which immediately closed up, but not without severely shaking and damaging the property. A house in Mindenbury-street partially fell, and the gable walls of others fell out or subsided, and several tall factory chimneys of unstable construction were nearly demolished. On the first alarm Mrs. Dove, wife of a tradesman in Magdalene-street, rushed out of her house and was struck on the head by a falling brick, sustaining such a fracture that she lies in a serious state. At Newtowndale, a suburb of the town, a child was killed by the falling débris; but beyond these casualties no personal injury appears to have been sustained, although many narrow escapes are recorded. This may be accounted for by the fact that very few persons were out of doors at the time, being for the most part at breakfast in the lower rooms of their houses.

The villages in the neighbourhood of Colchester suffered greatly. At Langenhoe the fine old parish church is become a complete wreck, the spire having fallen through the roof. The whole edifice has been demolished, and the foundations so shaken as to render it impossible for the building to be repaired. The place has the appearance of a village that had undergone a long bombardment. At Great Wigborough, near Langenhoe, the house of Mr. Blythe, a large mansion, was wrecked to such an extent as to render it uninhabitable, and numbers of farmhouses in the vicinity are in a like condition, the roofs having shattered by falling chimney-

stacks. The church there had the pinnacles knocked off the tower, and was otherwise injured.

Wivenhoe Hall, the residence of Mr. Jackson, situated near Wivenhoe, was wrecked, and the family had to fly to a place of safety. The mansion in Wivenhoe Park was also damaged, and part of the tower of the church was demolished. Very

few houses in Wivenhoe escaped some damage, and the fragments of walls, roofs, and chimneys lie all about the streets. The yacht-building yard of Mr. Wilkins sustained some damage. Mr. Wilkins was standing on the ground near the stern of a schooner-yacht of 180 tons placed near the buildings, and well shored up. He says the vessel was lifted up and down bodily, and swayed from side to side. One of the after shrouds dropped down, and another was shifted from its place. Fortunately, though a number of men were working in the yard, no one was hurt. On board the yachts in the river Colne there was little water disturbance, but the masts of vessels whipped sharply and quickly from side to side, mooring chains strained and vibrated, and the vessels themselves bumped up and down in the mud and water. The damage done at Wivenhoe is between £3000 and £4000. A sick patient confined in a room adjoining one in which a chimney fell sustained such a shock that he died in the course of the afternoon.

At Layer Breton one side of the church sustained serious injury, and will have to be shored up; a couple of chimney-stacks fell through the roof of the glebe-house, the floors of which were upheaved. At Rawhedge a man was struck on the head by a falling brick and killed. The church at Salcot was damaged.

At Chelmsford the shock was distinctly felt, chiefly by those who were in buildings, and more particularly by those on first, second, or third floors. The massive pile of her Majesty's prison vibrated, and seemed to be agitated for a few moments as a vessel would be by the swell of the sea. The officials noticed it distinctly, and turned out to see what was amiss. The earth wave seemed to travel from north-east to south-west—that is, from the direction of Colchester. Persons living near the foot of the hill felt their houses rocking in a most remarkable manner for several seconds; pictures on the walls oscillated considerably, and the crockery-ware played an audible accompaniment. At Boreham House, the residence of Major Tufnell-Tyrell, the house-bell sounded and the hall clock stopped. The signal-box at Chelmsford Railway Station, which stands at a great elevation, visibly waved from side to side in the air, and the signalman was bumped once or twice against the apparatus. A patient at the Chelmsford and West Essex Infirmary was frightened at the disturbance, the building being agitated for several seconds, and the furniture and pictures shaken.

At Coggeshall quite a panic took place at the National School among the girls, who were at their lessons in the school-room on the first floor. As soon as they felt the shock they rushed pell-

THE LATE RIGHT REV. R. BICKERSTETH, D.D.,
BISHOP OF RIPON.—SEE OBITUARY, PAGE 399.

mell to the stairs, the consequence being that several of them fell and others tumbled over them. Fortunately, the door (which opens inwards) was not shut, or the results must have been most appalling. Mr. John Clarke, who lives close by, was quickly on the spot, and assisted the teachers in rescuing the poor children from their perilous position. Several were found to be rather badly injured, but no bones were broken. Having been attended to by Dr. Jackson, who was promptly in attendance, the children were removed to their homes.

At Sudbury, two shocks of earthquake, in quick succession, were felt. In St. Peter's Church, the congregation thought the building had been struck by lightning; and though the clergy tried to calm them, they ran out of the building in terror. The piers were seen to vibrate and the floors to oscillate, windows clattered and a loud rumbling was heard. In dwelling-houses the furniture shook, bells rang, and movable articles were displaced. Passengers on the railway were alarmed by the carriages rocking. Similar reports have been received from the neighbouring villages. The shock was generally felt throughout East Suffolk, except over the low-lying land between Halesworth and Southwold.

In London, the shock, which continued three or four seconds, with a swaying motion to and fro, was felt in many places, from Brixton to Hampstead, but did hardly any damage. Telegraphic instruments were everywhere affected, furniture was much shaken, bells were violently rung, and gaseliers swayed to and fro in an alarming manner. So dreadful did the rocking of the walls seem to the employés in one large establishment in the Strand that they rushed into the street, hesitating to return for some time. The inhabitants of Adelphi-terrace, which is raised on arches, were under the impression that an explosion had occurred at the Charing-cross Railway Station. It is stated that the workmen engaged in repairing the Victoria Tower at Westminster Palace observed the scaffolding upon which they worked tremble at the time of the earthquake. They say that it moved more than is usual in the case of a strong wind, and the ropes were also observed to sway in a peculiar manner.

The Secretary of State for India in council has appointed Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., of Birmingham, analytical chemist to the Nilgiri Government Cinchona Plantation, in the Madras Presidency.

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CITY ECHOES.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The value of money has further fallen this week, owing to the continued influx of gold from New York and the excessive quietude of the internal demand for accommodation, either in the way of loans or for the discount of bills. Money from day to day has even been offered as low as 1 per cent per annum, and the best three-months' bills have been competed for at 1 $\frac{1}{2}$. The discount houses have, consequently, found their allowance for deposits too high, and, though no formal notice has been issued, new deposits are, in many cases, not accepted at the old rates, but 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is offered instead. Roughly, there is not far short of a million and a half sterling in gold on the way from New York; but the full amount is not for London, a portion being shipped for France, while it is not improbable that other sums will be intercepted for Germany, the exchange on London having fallen in a marked degree lately as the result of the decline in money here. With, however, the reserve of the Bank of England at its present point, the possibility of shipments being diverted is not of vital importance, and even should the export of gold from New York now cease there would probably be no improvement in the value of money here. Business in the Stock Exchange has scarcely recovered from the influence of the holidays, and prices in many cases have declined for this reason alone. Consols, in spite of the cheapness of money, are lower; but Colonial loans, and Home, Foreign, and Colonial Corporation stocks have fairly well sustained the advance of the previous week. A conspicuous feature amongst foreign bonds has been the further advance in Russian issues. This is due to the cordial relations between Russia and Germany, as shown in the arrangements for the new loan. All American prospects get worse instead of better.

Apparently the Mexican Government is on the eve of submitting fresh proposals to the unfortunate English bondholders for a settlement of the debt; a telegram, dated Mexico, April 16, stating that the brother-in-law of the President of Mexico is about to leave for Paris in the capacity of Minister, and will be intrusted with the duty of bringing about a settlement of the English debt. The news had no influence on the market value of the stock, the result of the recent negotiations being still too fresh in the minds of Mexican bondholders. Should, however, the negotiations which are now going on with the representatives of the

Franco-Egyptian Bank for a loan of 20,000,000 dols. prove at all successful, the Government might consider it to their interest to seriously attempt to re-enter the ranks of interesting countries.

Another issue of Mexican National Railway bonds has been authorised, and they will, it is presumed, be placed as soon as possible, the funds being required to adjust accounts between the railway and the construction companies, and also for the further construction of the line. The bonds are to consist of a second mortgage, bearing 5 per cent interest, and they are to be issued at the rate of not over 15,000 dols. per mile. It is scarcely probable, however, that English investors will be tempted to subscribe very liberally to the issue, as the coupons due on the 1st of this month on a portion of the first mortgage bonds were not paid, while a circular has been issued by the president of the company, Mr. William J. Palmer, asking the bondholders to forego payment of the interest instalments which will become due during the next three years, the six half-yearly coupons to be deposited in trust, and the bondholders to receive funding obligations, payable by April, 1894, bearing 6 per cent interest. There are as yet two bond issues, 19,330,000 dols. first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds having been issued in 1881, while in July, 1882, Messrs. Matheson and Co., in London, offered for subscription 10,000,000 dols. of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds, the price of issue being fixed at 91 per cent, payable by instalments, the last of which fell due in the December of that year. Interest was to accrue from January, 1883, and the July coupon of that year, and that of January last were met, but it may be presumed that nothing will be paid next July. The two issues, although both under the first mortgage, are in many respects not identical, the first-named not being specially secured by a Government subsidy, while the later issue, besides being secured by a first mortgage on the whole line, is also secured by the assignment of a Government subsidy of over 10,000 dols. per mile charged upon 6 per cent of the customs' dues of Mexico. Of the 10,000,000 dols. offered, one half of the amount was allotted.

T. S.

The number of steamers which arrived at Liverpool last week, conveying live stock and fresh meat from American and Canadian ports, was in excess of those during the preceding week. The total imports amounted to 1336 cattle, 428 sheep, 843 quarters of beef, and 982 carcasses of mutton.

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There Docy, on his way to the yard for a bridle, saw the old man.

BERNA BOYLE.

BY MRS. J. H. RIDDELL,

AUTHOR OF "GEORGE GEITH," "THE SENIOR PARTNER," ETC.

CHAPTER XXXI.



"EAR Mrs. Vince,—Though Mister Vince, as people call him now he's got up so high in the world, wouldn't care if he saw his own lying dead in the street, I think, after all the fuss you drove with Berna—making her out quite a non-such, and setting her against her own mother—you'll feel sorry for your neglect

when you hear the Doctor says the girl is as bad as bad can be. She's to be kept up—I'm only telling you his very words—and live on the fat of the land, and have change, and good society, and red wine, and calf's-foot jelly; and where one of these things is to be got out of my in-

come perhaps you know—I'm sure I don't. If it was myself, I'd fade away like a leaf before one of you should be troubled; but in case anything happened to Berna, I'd never hear the last of it. So now I've told you just what's going on, you can please yourself; only never blame me afterwards

for keeping you in the dark. It's true enough that some of us are born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards; I've had my share, anyhow. I don't know what you would best like me to say I am; so I'll conclude with only my name."

"MILLY BOYLE."

Mrs. Vince happened to be alone when this letter was handed to her. She read it twice through, and after audibly remarking, "Then she can write; I always fancied she was unable to do so," applied a match to the paper, and let it smoulder away to the last inch.

"She must be an idiot," considered the wife of Richard Charles Vince, Esq., contemplating the blackened remains of Mrs. Boyle's extraordinary epistle. "No woman in her senses would run the chance of having all help withdrawn. She little knows the trouble I have had to induce my husband to continue the income he does allow her. I will drive over and see what underlies this ridiculous rambling effusion. If the poor girl is ill, of course she must be seen to."

It was in accordance with this decision that when, "after having had no more dinner than would content a fly," Mrs. Boyle was wandering about the garden, protecting her "clear complexion" from injury by means of a parasol, and speculating what could have become of Gorman, and whether he would call that day, she "suddenly lifted her eyes" and beheld a carriage at the gate.

"I thought that would fetch her," she muttered, with a triumphant little gasp. "Your husband," she mentally added, "is not the only clever one of the Vince family, my lady! This is a surprise," she said aloud, advancing to meet Richard's wife. "I never expected to see you at Clear Stream again. Why, it must be near upon a year since you were out

before. But there, to be sure, of course you are always visiting, and haven't leisure to be thinking whether your poor relations are living or dead."

"How is your daughter?" asked Mrs. Vince, determinedly cutting across this tirade.

"About the same; if anything, worse."

"What is the matter with her?"

"Goodness only knows—I don't. It's a sort of perishing from the root. She never had much heart or spirit; but she was wild, just out of her mind with tricks and diversion when you saw her, in comparison to what she is now. My life is fairly fretted out of me—as if there wasn't trouble and expense enough before, without her taking it into her head to get ill. If ever a woman was born unlucky, that woman's me—not a farthing's-worth of satisfaction with husband or child, or husband's friends, or my own."

"Let us go into the house," suggested Mrs. Vince. "I have a few words I wish to say to you quietly."

"Well—well, you can be quiet as you like. If it wasn't for a neighbour sometimes looks in to pass the time of day, we might as well be in the graveyard. Quiet! If that's what you want, you could not have come to a better place; but aren't you going to take a look at Berna?"

"Presently—not just yet;" and Mrs. Vince shut the sitting-room door, and, without being invited, took a seat.

"I wish to have an understanding with you, Mrs. Boyle," she said.

"There oughtn't to be any hardship about that," answered the widow, bravely, though Mrs. Vince's manner made her uncomfortable. "There never was anybody easier understood than myself."

"Then, I had better come to the point at once. Are you

not afraid of goading my husband into cutting himself adrift from you altogether?"

"He can do about that as he likes. There is not a creature knows him but is aware it's shame, instead of justice, makes him give me the pittance he does."

"May I ask what you mean by justice? Is Mr. Vince bound, either in law or in honour, to allow you one shilling?"

"He wouldn't pay a single sixpence if he could help it."

"You will find, I think, he very soon will help it, if you continue to talk about him as you do. He hears in all directions that you say he is cruel and stingy."

"So he is."

"That he has no feeling for you or your daughter."

"Neither he has."

"That he owes his fortune entirely to your father."

"Well, and doesn't he?"

"That, while he was glad enough to go to Boyle Court when you were rich, he turns his back upon you now you are poor."

"I suppose you are not going to say he has ever set foot across this threshold since he drove me into banishment, away from all my friends. Oh dear! Esau's not the only one sold his birthright for a mess of potage."

"You had better, then, take back your birthright. Do what you like, say what you like, live where you like—only without help from him. It is absurd to suppose he will continue to pay you the money he does, if you go round the country vilifying a man who has acted most generously by you."

"As all are aware, I'm poor enough, and I'm lonely enough; so you are at liberty to say what you like to me."

"I have no wish to be hard upon you," answered Mrs. Vince, recovering from her sudden gust of passion. "My husband is in London at present, and on his return I shall say nothing about your letter; I would not vex him by the mention of such ingratitude; and for your daughter's sake I am willing to give you another chance. I tell you fairly, however, that I am almost weary of standing between you and the consequences of your own folly; and should I hear again that you have spoken of my husband in the same terms as hitherto, I shall leave him to act towards you as he may think best."

"I am sure I have said nothing; but you can't stop people's tongues."

"Perhaps not; but we can stop paying your rent and forty pounds a year."

"It's scarce becoming of you, Mrs. Vince, who owe the very dress you've on your back to my family, to talk to me as you are doing."

"Good heavens! this woman is enough to drive anyone mad," exclaimed Mrs. Vince.

"There was not much madness about you," retorted Mrs. Boyle, "when you went to Richard Vince to ask him to take you as housekeeper."

"When I what?"

"I am sure I spoke plain enough; when you went and said, didn't he think you'd make him a first rate housekeeper."

"Mrs. Boyle, you cannot really be in you senses."

"A while ago it was you was going out of your mind. Right or wrong, that's the story's going about the world."

"It is an absolute falsehood."

"Well, well, you ought to know best. At any rate, it is in everybody's mouth, and nobody's likely to believe to the contrary now. It is an old saying, that 'a lie travels round the world while truth is putting on his boots'; and you'll have a good deal of trouble convincing the world you think so much of that you didn't make a lucky bid for my cousin. Maybe you might have done just as well to have made a friend of me. My word would have gone a long way; for even strangers always said, 'If there's one in the North you can depend on, that one is Milly Vince.' However, we'll see. You're mighty well up in life now; but 'It's a high tree has no top'; and little as you account me at this minute, maybe the day'll come you will wish you had thought Mrs. Boyle worth a civil word."

"When was I otherwise than civil to you?"

"Oh! that's all very fine. As I was saying to a person only a few days back"—

"I do not wish to hear what you said to anyone."

"Ah! perhaps you'll be of a different opinion when you see me as grand as yourself, with a tall handsome man for husband who won't sit still and know his wife put upon."

Mrs. Vince's heart leapt for joy.

"No human being, Mrs. Boyle," she said, "will be more rejoiced to see you married again than myself."

"I am glad to hear it. You won't have long to wait for that gratification."

"And what will become of your daughter?"

"She'll always be welcome to share of whatever home I have; but it's only she prevents me having one to-morrow. She's that contrary it makes a man half afraid to come to the house. Of course, he thinks to himself, if a girl's so unpleasant to him before marriage, what will she be after?"

"A most natural reflection. And so Berna does not take kindly to the idea of your second union?"

"Kindly! You should have seen the look on her face the first day I put a scrap of white round my throat, and it's cruel to expect a woman, still young like myself, especially with such a complexion and figure, to stop in weeds till all my chances are over! And she has a way of sitting when we are all laughing and making merry, without speaking a word or even encouraging us by a smile."

"That must be very trying."

"You see, her father was all the world to her. Neither of them ever thought about me. I am sure, my very heart seems full to breaking when I think of the way I was treated among them all. And she never considers what would have become of her if I hadn't thrown myself away on Ulick Boyle. When I am sitting alone, I often wonder Berna's conscience does not smite her—if she ever considers her ingratitude to the best of mothers."

"Certainly my husband's cousin is a lunatic," decided Mrs. Vince; but she only said,

"Perhaps, then, if I could persuade your daughter to come to me for a little time, it might make matters easier for you all."

"You'll not get her to go. You can try, but you'll see. Many a one has striven to seduce my girl away from me, but they have all failed. She knows who is her best friend. There was the Dowager, for example, would have clothed her in purple and fine linen, and offered her sumptuous fare every day the sun rose—five meals a day, too—and wild horses couldn't drag her to the old woman."

"But, perhaps, as she is so ill!"

"You can try. She is welcome to go, for me. I never was one to consider myself, and I am just as content and happy alone as if I was among thousands. My father always said, 'Milly's the happy chick of the family. Set her down where you will, she'll pick a grain of content.' I take after him in that. When he had finished his second tumbler of punch, he was the life and soul of the company. Ah! there's few like him—the cheerful ways he had with him! You wouldn't think Richard Vince was a dron's blood to one of us."

"The gentleman you are thinking of marrying resides in this neighbourhood," suggested Mrs. Vince.

"Well, he does and he doesn't, if you can understand what I mean. It's like the old riddle my father used to puzzle us children with. Till it was explained, people used to consider it a wonderful mystery. I suppose you never heard this—it'll do to make sport among your own young ones!"

"There's a man in New Row, and he's Nott in New Row. He's Nott alive, and he's not dead. But he lives in New Row, and he sells thread."

"Crazier than any poor demented witch," thought Mrs. Vince.

"Well, as I was saying," proceeded Mrs. Boyle, "he didn't happen to be reared in these parts; but he was born here, and has friends here among the first in the land. You've heard, perhaps, of Mr. Garnsey, of Beechfield. He's hand and glove with him, and he keeps his hunters, and goes out with the harriers and the stag hounds, and he'll bring no disgrace upon Richard Charles Vince or yourself, big people as you think yourselves."

"The chief consideration, Mrs. Boyle, is, will he make you happy?"

"Happy! why he's the best of good company; he can sing, and play, and dance. Wait till you see him, and you'll count me the lucky woman to have taken his fancy."

"I congratulate you most cordially."

"Yes, I thought you'd be pleased. That's one thing I will say concerning those that come of good family, there's no grudging about them; you've done well yourself, Mrs. Vince; but you wouldn't mind that anybody else should do well too. I am glad I told you, it's off my mind, and when Richard comes back you can give him a hint how the land lies."

"That I certainly will; and now may I see your daughter?"

"And welcome! she's fit enough to leave her room; but she won't come in here for fear of meeting those she thinks herself above, though they're as good as any Boyle ever was. Maybe you could bring her to her senses. Just put it to her how low we've come down in the world, and how a match such as I have in view would be the making of us all. Go in alone; I'd best stay out. She thinks a heap of you. Berna, here's a friend come to see you;" and Mrs. Boyle, after making this announcement, shut the door of her daughter's room, across which Mrs. Vince walked with both hands extended.

"My poor, poor child!" she cried; "what is the matter with you? and who did you think the friend was? Don't tremble so, dear!" and she drew the girl's head down upon her bosom, and sat silent for a moment. Then, "I want to take you back with me to Craigvallen, dear," she went on; "your mother has given her consent, and I mean to nurse you myself. I know now why you wrote and asked me to stop away; but you were foolish, Berna—very foolish; don't be foolish again. Say you are willing to come with me."

"Willing!" repeated Berna. "Thankful—oh! Mrs. Vince."

"Not another word," interrupted that lady. "I am going to call Ruth. The carriage is waiting. You can talk as much or as little as you please at Craigvallen. All I want is to get you there."

CHAPTER XXXII.

Much perplexed in mind, Mr. Muir walked down the long avenue leading to Craigvallen House.

He had seen many fine places before, but never previously one so well kept, or which bore so unmistakably the visible signs and tokens of wealth. The grass was like velvet; the drive free from moss and weeds; the shrubs were of the rarest; even the trees seemed well cared for.

"There is no standing still for money here," thought the farmer. "I begin to misdoubt me it's a bad business altogether." And he shook his head sorrowfully as he looked around.

Berna had been absent from Clear Stream for more than a fortnight, and during the course of that time a terrible light had broken on Mr. Muir. One day when he was up at Sunnyside looking at a recent purchase of Gorman's, Miss Garnsey, accompanied by no less than three dogs, turned in, ostensibly to see an animal whose praises young Muir had been chanting to her father.

"She's come on the chance of finding Gorman," decided the farmer; and he kept the lady sauntering about Sunnyside and Ardilaw for some time in hopes his son might return. But Gorman did not return. Of late he had been restless and unsettled, given, so said Peter Doey, to taking "queer notions," absenting himself for days together without "rhyme or reason," attending to his business only by fits and starts, and in many other ways throwing out bad feathers, and indicating the possibility of ere long going headlong to perdition.

It was the wild drop revealing itself, Mr. Muir decided. He had often meant to speak to Gorman on the subject; but Gorman was not a person to whom it always seemed easy to talk, and thus, so far, no explanation had been arrived at between the father and son.

"He is often from home now," said Miss Garnsey, as she stood just where the Ensign once stood, picking currants from the very same bush the farmer had found him regarding with such rapt attention.

"He has a heap on his mind," answered Mr. Muir, deprecatingly. "Dealing in horses is a business which needs a power of attention."

"So it seems," agreed the lady, with a laugh, the tone of which Mr. Muir did not quite like, accustomed though he was to Miss Garnsey's many pleasant ways.

"The worst of it is, he can scarce call his time his own."

"Then he has the less leisure for getting into mischief."

"There are few steadier young men going than Gorman, Miss Garnsey."

"I don't suppose you know much about what he is."

"I think I may allow myself to be a judge on that point; there's not one bit of harm in the lad. I have no manner of fault to find with him, unless it is his restlessness. It's rare for him to be in the same mind now two days together," went on Mr. Muir, tentatively. "I did hope he was settling down and getting quite content."

"Did you?"

"But I don't suppose any man can be expected to do well till he has a wife of his own to work for; I would be real glad to see him happy with a fine young wife."

"Perhaps it won't be long before you do."

"Well, I have had a notion once, or twice there was some thought of the kind."

"So have I."

"You don't think I am altogether wrong, then?"

"No, I am sure you are not."

"And it's not beyond possibility I could give a guess at her name."

"I could."

"And maybe you wouldn't mind mentioning it to me—in a whisper, you know"—said Mr. Muir, with a smile he considered irresistible.

"There is no necessity to whisper about the matter, so far as I am aware. The young lady's name is."

"Yes, Miss—yes—you've no call to be shy with me."

"I am not at all shy with anybody, only perhaps you might like to defer the evil hour a little longer; upon the

whole, I doubt whether it is a match you will much care for."

"Now you know there is nothing would pleasure me more."

"I should not have supposed that, exactly."

"Ah! that is only your fun."

"Yes; it is only my fun. And so you really wish to know the lady's name?"

"I'd like well to hear it from your own lips. But, perhaps, I'm asking too much."

"Not at all. What do you say to—Boyle," and Miss Garnsey's eyes sparkled with mischievous enjoyment.

"I deemed from the first you were joking."

"Joking! Where is the joke?"

"You don't think Gorman would look at a withered-up old woman like that, even if she was in her senses, which she is not, and had ten times the money she wants."

"No; I am not talking of the mother, but the daughter," and the merriment died out of Miss Garnsey's eyes, and her face grew hard and defiant by reason of the jealous pain she was enduring.

"The daughter!" and Mr. Muir stopped in the middle of the garden path as if turned to stone.

"Do you mean to say the idea never occurred to you?"

"Never—never once. What would have made it occur to me?"

"Why, he is always at the cottage."

"Is that so?"

"That is so—and of course we both guess it is neither the widow nor the servant who constitutes the attraction."

"You have dealt me a heavy blow this day, Miss Garnsey. Still I would fain hope you are not altogether right in your conjecture."

"I think you will find I am. Ask your son."

"I am not so sure he might make me a very civil answer."

"Having opened your eyes, Mr. Muir, I will go home now."

"You leave a very troubled man behind you."

"Oh! you will get reconciled ere long. There is no reason why it should matter much to you."

"It matters everything to me. I wouldn't for five hundred pounds—no, not for a thousand pounds, such a misfortune had come to pass; but he'll get over it, he must get over it, there's no sense in the affair. To think of throwing himself away in this manner."

"He knows his own value best," retorted Miss Garnsey. "Come, Bruce—Hi! there, Jack! Good-by, Mr. Muir, give my best wishes to the happy couple."

"I'm —'d if I will," thought Mr. Muir, but he made no audible answer, while he strode gloomily by Miss Garnsey's side to the gate. Then, after he had watched her and the dogs down the hill, he paced along the back avenue till he came to the stump of an old tree, on which he seated himself to digest his chagrin.

There Doey, on his way to the yard for a bridle, saw "the old man," and wondered what he was doing, "sitting a'most in the cart track." Mr. Muir did not speak when he passed by the first time, but as he returned said, somewhat hoarsely,

"Peter!"

"Well, what do you want with Peter?"

"Wait a minute, and I will tell you."

irritating calmness. "What does it signify where the man sprung from—when we see what he has sprung into. He is as rich as he can be—he has a grand place—there is no house shut against him—he has married among the best of the land—his wife drives a pair of horses no nobleman in the country could beat; and when you've said all you can say about him, I am given to understand the Boyles are greater quality still. They are made welcome at the Court of the Queen itself; and as for the Lord Lieutenant, he's hand and glove with Sir Herbert and his wife. They never go through Dublin without dropping in to pass the time of day, and take a friendly cup of tea."

"And what about the Gormans of Clonmellin?" asked Mr. Muir.

"I have nothing to say against them, I'm sure; only you must mind this about Miss Boyle, if she'd have given up her mother she might have been blazing with diamonds and going about with feathers in her head—and maybe she can't forget all that. Anyway, I'm feared your son has a poor chance, and I'm sorry for it, for you'll see he'll never content himself here now."

To which pleasing remark Mr. Muir designed no reply.

"Bad luck to him," thought Doey, as he climbed the hill; "after all the insight I gave, he had never the manners to say, 'Have you a mouth on you, Peter?' Well, well, I think he has got a nut to crack now will try his teeth. There'll be a fine to-do between the pair when Gorman comes back again. I only hope it won't end in the young one giving us all the cut go-by."

Days passed, and still Gorman did not return. He wrote from Dublin, and the letter contained some vague hint which Mr. Muir construed to mean it was possible his son might leave Ireland altogether. Then the iron entered into the farmer's soul.

"How would I ever live now without him?" he thought. "Why did he come back, if I'm to lose him now? He shan't go—no—if she's all he wants to be content, he must have her."

For twenty-four long hours he turned the matter wearily over in his mind; then he came to a decision he could do nothing unless Gorman confided in him fully and entirely. So far, everything was mere conjecture. He did not know what had passed between the pair—"where the hitch had come."

"I have noticed for a while past," he wrote, "something has been wrong with you. Come back, and if it's in the power of man to help you I'll do it."

"And meantime," he thought, after he had dropped his letter in the box, "I'll just step over to Craigvallen and ask how she is. That can't do any harm. I'll not go in, no matter how much they press me."

Mr. Muir's resolution was subjected to no such temptation. He saw only a stately butler, who said he "believed Miss Boyle was better. She had gone to Greenisland, with Mrs. Vince, for the benefit of sea-bathing."

(To be continued.)

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

The gathering at the large rooms in Suffolk-street contains, it seems to us, more than the usual plethora of commonplace or bad work, relieved by a few acceptable pictures—that is to say, of serious aim, or pleasant to look upon—but by none that are admirable for originality, or which reveal any high artistic culture. Many of the more competent contributors have doubtless sent their best performances to the galleries of the Institute of Painters in Oil, or have reserved them to try their chance at Burlington House.

A small picture of a nude female figure by A. Hill, called "The Shell" (491), addresses itself to a difficulty which almost all our painters avoid; and it has considerable merit of a negative kind, and is a distinct advance. But, as we have said, the merit is not positive where we should expect it: the painting does not reveal delight in rendering the lovely *nuances* of colour in flesh. "Solitude" (282), a landscape at the outskirts of a wood under a broken sky, by G. A. Boyle, though roughly executed, is impressive, and shows a just sense of the relations of tone. A portrait group of two little girls (208), by W. H. Gadsby, seems to be an imitation of Mr. Millais, so far as black shadows and paintiness will admit; it is, however, an improvement on previous efforts in the same direction. F. Brown's "Haymaker" (61) is at least free from English forms of vulgarity, but the artist may be cautioned against servile imitation of a French mannerism, which Mr. Clausen is also introducing. Mr. Dendy Saddler's "Village Celebrity" (214) is, it need hardly be said, an angler, but he is neither so characteristic nor so humorous as his numerous predecessors. "Albert Dürer's Commission for the Monastery" (292), by L. C. Henley, is also disappointing, and not to be compared to previous single-figure subjects. The figure-pictures of other of the better-known members or contributors demand no particular comment. It will suffice to say that the following put in an appearance—J. Burr, Haynes King, Yeend King, R. J. Gordon, H. H. Cauty, W. C. Symons, W. Holroyde, the Ludovicis, father and son, J. Gow, J. Hayllar, J. Reid, Flora M. Reid, Carlton H. Smith, and W. H. Weatherhead.

The landscape portion of the collection is also less interesting than was that of last winter. After Mr. Boyle's picture, already mentioned, there is little to repay detailed criticism. Leslie Thompson's landscapes, though unimportant, have merit. "Twilight Grey" (206), by J. G. Grace, has the artist's customary refinement, and, happily, he does not repeat himself. Mr. Stuart Lloyd seems to follow suit in No. 170. H. Caffieri's colouring is always artistic, but No. 251 does not gain by the group of children. F. W. Meyer's "Hazy Moonlight" (304), if tame and smooth, shows observation of nature and a nice feeling for gentle gradations. The very opposite of this is observable in E. Ellis's "In Fold" (120), a wild Welsh scene. Paint of positive hues, dashed on in masses helter-skelter, cannot fail either of a certain effectiveness or to miss the refinements and subtleties of natural truth. Landscapes, marines, &c., of some attainment or promise, are also contributed by Messrs. C. Eyles, A. East, P. H. Ellis, R. W. Frazer, G. S. Walters, E. Elliott, A. Glendinning, and Wyke Baylis. Among the many water-colour drawings the most noteworthy are again those by Bernard Evans, who seems always on the point of doing something really fine were he not hampered by a tendency to exaggeration and formality.

The National Society has received a donation of fifty guineas from the Clothworkers' Company.

A flag officer's good service pension of £300 per annum has been awarded to Rear-Admiral Sir W. Hewett, K.C.B., in the vacancy created by the appointment of Admiral Sir Lewis T. Jones, G.C.B., as Visitor and Governor of Greenwich Hospital. Her Majesty has approved the bestowal of a distinguished service reward of £100 per annum upon Major-General G. F. De Berry, late in command of the Nangore Brigade of the Madras Army, and formerly of the 24th Foot; and of the reward of a distinguished service pension of £100 per annum to Major-General J. Wilkinson, late in command of the Lincoln Brigade Dépôt.

CHESS.

F M (Prague).—We are much obliged for your interesting letter, and for the papers accompanying it. The *I. L. N.* shall be forwarded to you, beginning with the present number. Send us whatever of yours you think the most interesting from time to time.

J S L (Natal).—The address is correct. We shall be glad to hear from you, with solutions, at all times. If you have a copy of the *Chess column* referred to we should like to see it.

O M (Copenhagen).—The numbers have been sent. The copy of this week is registered. Let us hear from you on receipt of it.

W E T (New York).—The duplicate shall be compared with the original and examined. It shall soon appear if found correct.

C R B (Dundee).—Your card of the 12th inst., not being marked with the word "Chess," only came under our notice on the 19th. The notice has been crowded out by other matter, but it is not forgotten.

W B (Stratford).—We can only publish one diagram in each number, and the task of selection is more difficult than, possibly, you imagine. Yours is marked for insertion and shall appear.

PROBLEMS received, with thanks, from Hereward and Nicholas.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 2078, 2079, and 2080 received from J S Logan (Blackburn, Natal); of Nos. 2078, 2080, and 2081, from O H Rice (Richmond, Cape of Good Hope); of No. 2081, from F A Hutton (Rondebosch, Cape Town); of No. 2081, from M. Rio de Janeiro); of No. 2085, from Brooke, Gordon, and Kemp (Chicago); of No. 2084, from Rev. John Wills (Barnstaple, U.S.A.); of No. 2087, from F E Gibbons (Tiflis); George Price (Tiflis); J A B. Chapman, and John Huie; of No. 2088, from B H C (Salisbury); D W (Udney), A Schmucke, J A B, Emilie Frau, W Kirby, and E L G; of No. 2089, from L Deslauriers.

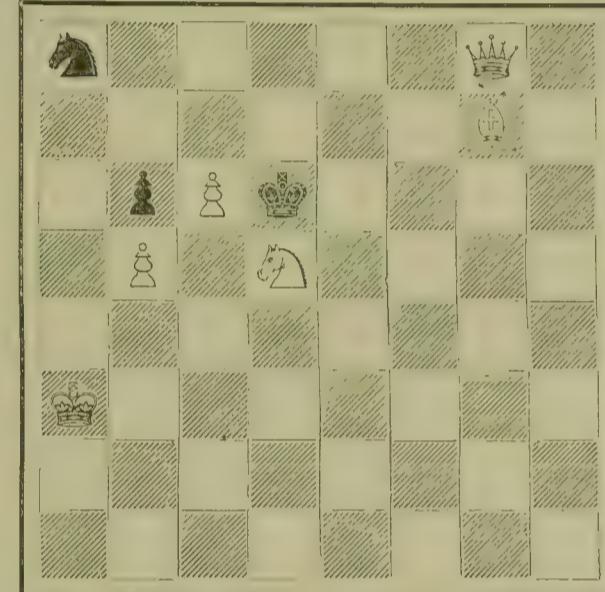
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS NO. 2090 received from H B Park Villas (Gateshead-on-Tyne); E Johnson, C R Baxter (Dundee), W J Rudman, T H Holdron, Jumbo, G W Law, Jupiter Jester, H Hill, Aaron Harper, N S Harris, B Wood, L Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, Joseph Thompson, Ben Nevis, James Pilkington, H Wardell, H H Noyes, L Wyman, M O'Halloran, H Blenkinsop, G G Lovell (Norwich), Ernest Haggar, A M Porter, B Gray, S Bullen, Alfalfa, J R (Edinburgh), Rev W Anderson, Hereward, F Ferris, G Oldfield, L Falcon (Antwerp), D W Keil, Elsie G Seymour, L L Greenaway, A W Scrutton, H Lucas, Otto Fulder (Ghent), Carl Friedleben, F Posino (Haarlem), C B N (H.M.S Asia), G S Cox, W Dewae, R J Vines, A C Hunt, Henry Frau (Lyons), Nerina, G Posbrooke, A Karberg (Hamburg), R Ingwersen, R T Kemp, S Lowndes, Henry Bristow, Captain Baldock, T G (Ware), W Biddle, G Huskisson, An Old Hand, C W Milson, E E H, R Worsters (Canterbury), Dr F St, E Featherstone, R H Brooks, E Elsbury, A Schmucke, and E Casella (Paris).

PROBLEM NO. 2089.

We defer the solution of this problem, in the diagram of which a Black Bishop was substituted for a Black Pawn at Q 5th.

PROBLEM NO. 2092.
By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

An amusing Skirmish which occurred recently at the Divan between Messrs. MACDONNELL and ENSOR.

(Musio Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. E.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. Q takes P	B to Kt 2nd
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Q to K 2nd	Kt to Q 5th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th		
4. B to B 4th	P to Kt 5th		
5. Castles	P takes Kt		
6. Q takes P	Q to B 3rd		
7. P to K 5th	Q takes P		
8. P to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd		
9. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd		
10. B to Q 2nd	Q Kt to B 3rd		
11. Q R to K Sq	Q to K B 4th		
12. I to K 4th	Castles		

Hurly a safe manœuvre; although it threatens to advance the P to Q 4th.

White's last move invited this coup; but Black should not so readily accept it.

15. R takes Kt B takes R (ch)
16. B to K 3rd B takes B (ch)

If 16. Q to Q B 4th, White checks with Queen at Kt 4th, winning the Bishop. He might, however, have prolonged the game by Q takes R.

17. Q takes B,

and Black resigned.

The thirty-first annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club came on Monday, the 14th inst., in Mouflet's Hotel, Newgate-street. There were about fifty gentlemen present. Mr. Richard Pilkington, President, occupied the chair; and Mr. H. F. Gastineau, Vice-President, acted as vice-chairman. On the Pres. dent's right were Mr. W. G. Howard, C.C., founder of the City of London Chess Club, and Mr. L. Hooper, chess editor of the *Field*. On the President's left were Mr. J. H. Blackburne, our great English blindfold player, and the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, chess editor of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*. Mr. Blackburne's appearance in the room was the signal for a prolonged outburst of cheering, and he was warmly congratulated upon his recovery, or at least partial recovery, from a long and dangerous illness. The Rev. G. A. MacDonnell and Mr. L. Hooper, who were the guests of the club, were also heartily welcomed. Mr. Gastineau, who has been four times President of the Society, likewise met with an ovation on his return to the club after a long period of illness. Among the other gentlemen present were the Rev. S. W. Earnshaw, the Rev. J. J. Scargill, the Rev. George Sumner, Mr. Bassett Hopkins, of the Inner Temple, Mr. John Latey, junior, and most of the well-known officials of the club. After the cloth had been removed the President, in commencing the proceedings, made special and pointed reference to the great loss which the chess world had sustained by the death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, who was himself a player of considerable skill, and a liberal patron of several chess associations. Reference was also made to the growing popularity of the game of chess among persons of studious habits and intellectual tastes, and a high compliment was paid to the strong teams which had this year been sent by the Oxford and Cambridge Chess Clubs to represent them in London. A series of toasts, speeches, songs, and recitations then filled up the evening, until a late hour.

The newly-constituted Bohemian Chess Club, of Prague, assembled at the Jedlicka Coffee House on the 20th ult. M. Jan Dobrusky, the well-known composer of problems, was unanimously nominated for president, but he was obliged to decline the office on account of the engrossing nature of his business. Thereupon M. Snirch, a distinguished Bohemian artist, was elected president, and M. Pilnacek vice-president; M. Moucka, chess editor of the *Svetozor*, *Palacek*, and *Humoristické Listy*, was appointed honorary secretary. A congratulatory telegram was received from the chess club of Königgrätz, and days were fixed for match plays and problem solutions. The new association will, we doubt not, materially aid the development of chess practice and theory in Bohemia.

The Tasmanian (*LanCASTER, Tasmania*) announces a problem competition, open to all nations, the entrance fees (5s. from each competitor) to be devoted to the Wisker Memorial Fund now being organised in Melbourne. The problems must be ordinary mates in two moves, and must be posted to Tasmania on or before Sept. 4 next. Three prizes are offered—value, respectively, 22s., 11s., and 10s. 6d.

The prizes in the two-move problem competition of the *Sheffield Independent* have just been awarded. The prizes for the best problem and the problem giving the Black Queen most liberty are awarded to Mr. W. R. Coe, Swaffham, Norfolk; the second prize to Mr. George Knott, Youths' Institute, Westminster; and the third prize for the problem giving the Black King most liberty to Mr. W. B. Huggitt, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Alexandra Chess Club, an association of amateurs in connection with the Poplar Branch of the Church of England's Young Men's Society, has completed a very successful season. The last match of the seventeen in which the club has engaged during the past season was played on the 12th ult. at Oliphant's Café, Ludgate Circus, against a team from Kentish Town, and it resulted in a draw, each side scoring $\frac{1}{2}$ points. The record of the Alexandra, for the past six months—a highly creditable one for a young club—is eight matches won, seven lost, and two drawn.

The Winter Tourney of the Copenhagen Chess Club resulted in Messrs. C. Dahl, A. Warming, and Iversen carrying off the three prizes, in the order named.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The holograph will (dated Dec. 9, 1882) of Marc René Antoine Victorien, Prince de Beauvau, Officer of the Legion of Honour and a Grandee of Spain of the 1st Class, late of No. 21, Avenue Montaigne, Paris, who died at Nice on March 30, 1883, was proved in London on the 2nd ult. by General Prince Joachim Napoleon Murat, Commander of the Legion of Honour, one of the executors, the value of the personal estate in England amounting to upwards of £133,000. The testator makes various provisions in favour of his wife, Adèle, Princesse de Beauvau, in addition to her marriage contract; and leaves £15,000. each to or for presents for four of his grandchildren on their respective marriages. He appoints his son, Charles Louis, universal legatee of such part of his property as he is by law allowed to dispose of, but he is to pay his sister thereout 500,000 francs, and he also specially gives to his said son several estates.

The will (dated July 28, 1871) of the Right Hon. John Vesey, Baron Congleton, late of No. 53, Great Cumberland-place, who died on Oct. 23 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by the Right Hon. Margaret Catherine Baroness Congleton, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator gives and bequeaths to his wife all his personal estate, and he appoints her guardian of his daughter during her minority.

The will (dated Jan. 28, 1882), with two codicils (dated Jan. 3 and 14, 1884), of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Tattersall, widow of the late Mr. Richard Tattersall, of Albert-gate, late of No. 5, Sunner-place, South Kensington, who died on Feb. 8 last, was proved on the 12th ult. by Frederic Thomas Durell Ledgard, Charles Isaacson, and Edward Horrison Bailey, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £94,000. The testatrix bequeaths £4000 to her half-sister Marie Elizabeth Van den Baerden and her children; £8000 to her sister Marie Therese de Mevius née Etters; £7000 each to her niece Marie Elizabeth Bitters de Mevius, and her half-nieces Augustine Leonore Van den Weghe and Rosalie Caroline Castelain; £5000 each to her half-nieces Marie Ernestine Elizabeth Phoebe Bianchi and her half-nephew Frederick Errico Lorenzo Francis Bianchi; and other pecuniary legacies; there are also numerous specific bequests to her own and her late husband's relatives. All her freehold property she gives to her husband's sisters, Mrs. Courtney and Mrs. Philpot; and £10,000 and the residue of the personality she leaves, upon trust, for her half-sister, Mrs. Bianchi.

The will (dated March 13, 1882), with a codicil (dated March 16 following), of Mr. Henry Alexander Brown, late of No. 72, Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and of No. 7, Nevill Park, Tunbridge Wells, who died on Jan. 4 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Arthur Henry Clarke Brown, the nephew, and Harley Rodney, the great-nephew, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £86,000. The testator bequeaths £1000 and an annuity of £310 to his sister, the Hon. Mrs. Eliza Ann Rodney; and legacies to other relatives, godson, his executor Mr. Rodney, solicitor, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves to his said nephew, Mr. A. H. C. Brown.

The will (dated Oct. 4, 1878), with three codicils (dated Jan. 22 and June 17, 1879, and Oct. 25, 1883), of Mr. Montague Ainslie, late of Grizedale Hall, Hawkshead, Lancashire, who died on Feb. 1 last, was proved on the 8th ult. by William George Ainslie, the son, and Charles Alfred Swinburne, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £84,000. The testator charges his Grizedale and Satterthwaite estates with an annuity of £250 to his son Montague Mordaunt, and, subject thereto, he settles the Grizedale estate on his son the Rev. Henry Ainslie; and devises the Satterthwaite estate, with the Eagle Head Inn and premises, to his son William George; and Hill-Top Farm, Satterthwaite, to his son Gilbert Hamilton. He bequeaths his household furniture, pictures, plate, household effects, horses and carriages to his son Henry; £6000, upon trust, for his son Montague Mordaunt for life; £4000, upon trust, for the widow and children of his son Edward Campbell; and £4000 each to his daughters Sophia Horatio, Margaret Louisa, Constance Edith, Emily Florence, and Mary Elizabeth, and to his sons Alfred Montague and Frederick Gale Hubert. The residue of his property he leaves to all his children by his late wife, Mary Ann; the share of his son Edward Campbell to be held, upon trust, for his widow and children.

The will (dated Aug. 11, 1883) of Mr. John Hollings, late of The Watchetts, Frimley, Surrey, who died on Feb. 24 last, was proved on the 9th inst. by Herbert John Butler Hollings, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £64,000. The testator leaves £6000 to his daughter, Ethel Mary Jane Hollings; and all his real estate, including the advowson of St. Paul, Manningham, Yorkshire, and the residue of the personality, to his said son.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1880) of Mrs. Mary Balderson, late of No. 21A, Hanover-square, who died on Feb. 10 last, was proved on the 13th ult. by John Dunning Tucker and Alfred Warner, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £3



THE LATE MR. CHARLES READE,
NOVELIST.



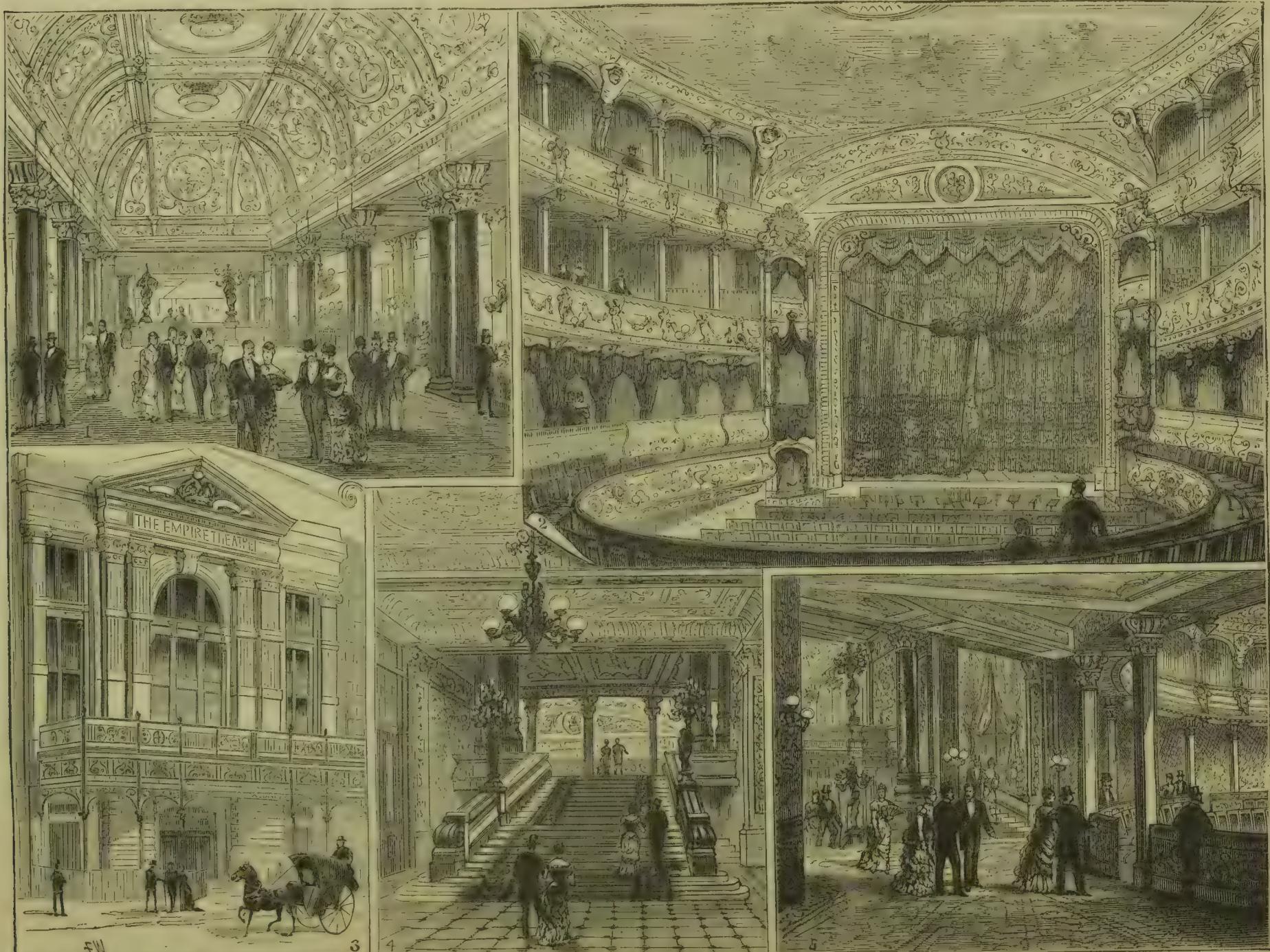
THE LATE MR. H. J. BYRON,
DRAMATIC AUTHOR.

THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

This new theatre, which was opened last week with Hervé's opera-buffa of "Chilperic," is built upon the site of Saville House, on the north side of Leicester-square, where a succession of various popular exhibitions and entertainments took place for many years preceding the fire in 1865. Our Illustrations present a view of the exterior, and several parts of the interior, which was originally planned by Mr. T. Verity, the architect, but was altered according to a change of scheme by Messrs. J. and A. E. Ball, the contractors for the whole being Messrs. Bywater. The space from the proscenium to the

back of the pit is 83 ft., the width between the walls is 80 ft., and from the floor of the stalls to the ceiling 51 ft. The green-room at the back of the stage can be used for spectacles if required. The proscenium arch is 35 ft. high and 32 ft. wide. Over and above the seating allowance of room in the theatre there is unusual space unoccupied. This has the advantage of facilitating exit and extending the means for emptying the theatre in case of necessity. The decorations are of crimson and gold, with pictorial designs in several parts. The ceiling of the auditorium bears an allegorical design and is circular, with a cornice and arcade bordering, supported by caryatides. The entrance hall and vestibule are grand and

imposing, while the effect of the scagliola pillars with gilded capitals which support the roof is good. The grand tier, or dress circle with four rows of seats, is on the same level with the vestibule. The private boxes are behind these seats; and the width they occupy is kept on the floor above for a promenade communicating with the open *foyer*, whence a clear view of the stage is obtained with comfort. Mirrors reaching from the floor to the ceiling of the *foyer* have a novel effect, and appear to extend the space, as well as to increase the light by reflection. There are 180 stalls, with 106 reserved seats behind, and large accommodation in the pit proper, besides a promenade 12 ft. wide.



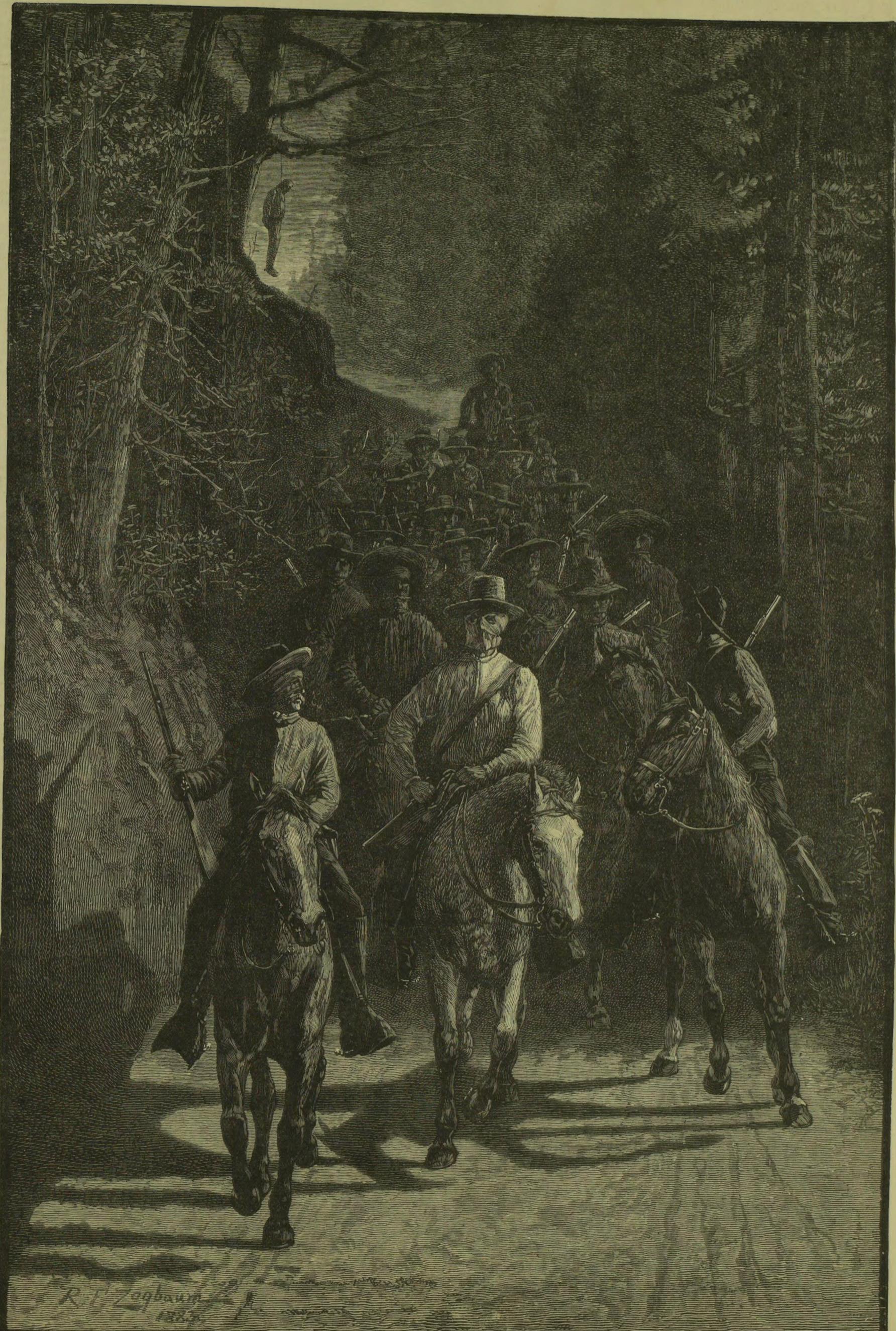
1. The Foyer.

2. The Auditorium.

3. Exterior View.

4. Staircase.

5. Promenade.



R. F. Ziegbaum
1884.

THE LATE MR. CHARLES READE.

The death of this clever and industrious novelist, whose writings have long obtained considerable public favour, was recorded last week. He was the seventh and youngest son of Mr. John Reade, of Ipsden House, Oxfordshire, and was born on June 8, 1814. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1835; he was also elected to a Vinerian Scholarship, and to a Fellowship of his College. He subsequently took the degree of D.C.L. at that University. He was called to the Bar, at Lincoln's Inn, in 1843, but seems to have preferred the pursuit of letters to that of law. In 1852, having previously written largely but anonymously for the London journals and magazines, he made himself known by his novel of "Peg Woffington," founded partly on the play of "Masks and Faces," of which he was the joint author with Tom Taylor. This story went through several editions, and was republished in America. It was followed by his "Christie Johnstone," "Clouds and Sunshine," and "Art: A Dramatic Tale," which greatly pleased a multitude of readers. His reputation was further increased by the novel "It's Never Too Late to Mend," which ran rapidly through several editions on both sides of the Atlantic, though the *Westminster Review* and some other critics found so much fault with the writer that in 1859 he gave to the public a full statement of his "Proofs drawn from prison revelations." His direct attack upon the management of convict prisons, and especially on the punishment known as the crank, and his vivid descriptions of Australian scenery, excited a lively interest. In like manner Mr. Reade attacked private lunatic asylums in "Hard Cash," and the "rattening" practices of the old Sheffield trades unions in "Put Yourself in His Place." Among his most powerful novels must rank "The Cloister and the Hearth," and "Griffith Gaunt." "The Wandering Heir," "A Terrible Temptation," "Love Me Little, Love Me Long," "White Lies," and "The Course of True Love" also achieved success, although some of them were sharply criticised. In 1862 Mr. Reade obtained a judicial decision against Mr. Conquest, of the Grecian Theatre, who had put upon the stage a dramatic version of his plot in "Never Too Late to Mend"; and Mr. Reade subsequently dramatised it himself. He again and again came forward as the champion of author's literary copyrights against certain American publishers. One of his pieces written for the stage was "Foul Play," jointly with Mr. Dion Boucicault. A drama by Mr. Reade, founded on Tennyson's poem of "Dora," was produced at the Adelphi in 1867.

THE LATE MR. H. J. BYRON.

The author of more than a hundred pieces for the London stage, burlesques, farces, and comedies, Mr. Henry James Byron, who was also a successful actor, died a fortnight ago. He was a distant relative of the family of Lord Byron, and his father, Mr. Henry Byron, held the post of British Consul in Hayti. He was born at Manchester, in 1835, and was educated in London, with a view to being a surgeon, but chose rather to become a provincial actor. In one of his fugitive writings he speaks of the hardships and vicissitudes he endured in this capacity—how he often had to play eighteen parts in one week, sing between the acts, and be content with half the very moderate salary at which he had been engaged. Returning to London, he entered himself as a student at the Middle Temple, though rather to please his friends than with the hope of achieving success at the Bar. Thenceforward, in-

deed, he devoted his best energies to play-writing, his natural aptitude having been increased by a good practical knowledge of the stage. His first production was a burlesque of "Fra Diavolo," brought out at the Strand Theatre, under the management of Miss Swanborough in 1858. Other pieces from his pen appeared there in rapid succession. Among them were "The Maid and the Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Green Bushes." In 1865 he took part with Miss Wilton in converting the Queen's Theatre into the Prince of Wales's Theatre, for which he wrote two original comedies, "War to the Knife" and "A Hundred Thousand Pounds," and the burlesques of "La Sonnambula Travestie," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Little Don Giovanni," and "Der Freischütz." He wrote melodramas also which were not devoid of literary value, and with "Cyril's Success" he began a long list of amusing comedies. In the second of these, "Not such a Fool as He Looks," produced at the Globe Theatre in 1869, he again became an actor. But the demand made upon his time by his increasing success had not kept him from other walks of literature. He was the first editor of *Fun*, wrote many dramatic critiques, leading articles, essays for magazines, the novel of "Paid in Full," *vers de société*, and sprightly paragraphs for *Punch*. But his plays were innumerable; and most of them won a high degree of popularity. Especially was this the case with "Our Boys," which, originally intended for Mr. Toole, but eventually transferred to the Vaudeville, where it was produced at the beginning of 1875, had the unprecedented run of 1200 nights, besides many performances in the provinces and America.

LYNCH LAW IN AMERICA.

The terrible riots at Cincinnati three weeks ago, and the prolonged conflicts between the populace and the military, with the killing of fifty persons and wounding of two hundred, besides the burning of the Court-house and a valuable law library, seem disgraceful to one of the chief cities of the Western States. The occasion which provoked this deplorable outbreak of popular fury was the acquittal, on the charge of murder, of a youth named Berner, who was charged, upon his own confession, with being an accomplice in killing his employer, Mr. Kirk, the act being perpetrated by a negro in the same service. Berner was found guilty of a lesser crime, and was sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude, but the mob determined that he should be put to death, and when the governing authorities refused to give him up, a fierce attack was made on the Court-house. The riot was, however, put down by the United States' soldiery or militia, though with much fighting and bloodshed, while the prisoner was safely removed to Columbus, the State capital of Ohio, and the law will take its regular course. It has long been complained that in the United States the odds are considerable against murder leading to the gallows. Last year 1517 murders were committed in the States. In 1882 there were 1266. Out of the 1517 homicides only ninety-seven were executed by legal process. Thus a criminal's chance of avoiding the capital penalty is about fourteen to one. He may, however, be lynched, and one hundred and eighteen lynchings occurred last year. The lynchings are caused by the popular belief that the criminal has been unfairly allowed to escape. But no number of lynchings seem to affect the hopes of murderers. We must remember that many murders, in the Southern and Western States especially, are scarcely regarded as crimes at all. Shooting at sight has taken the place

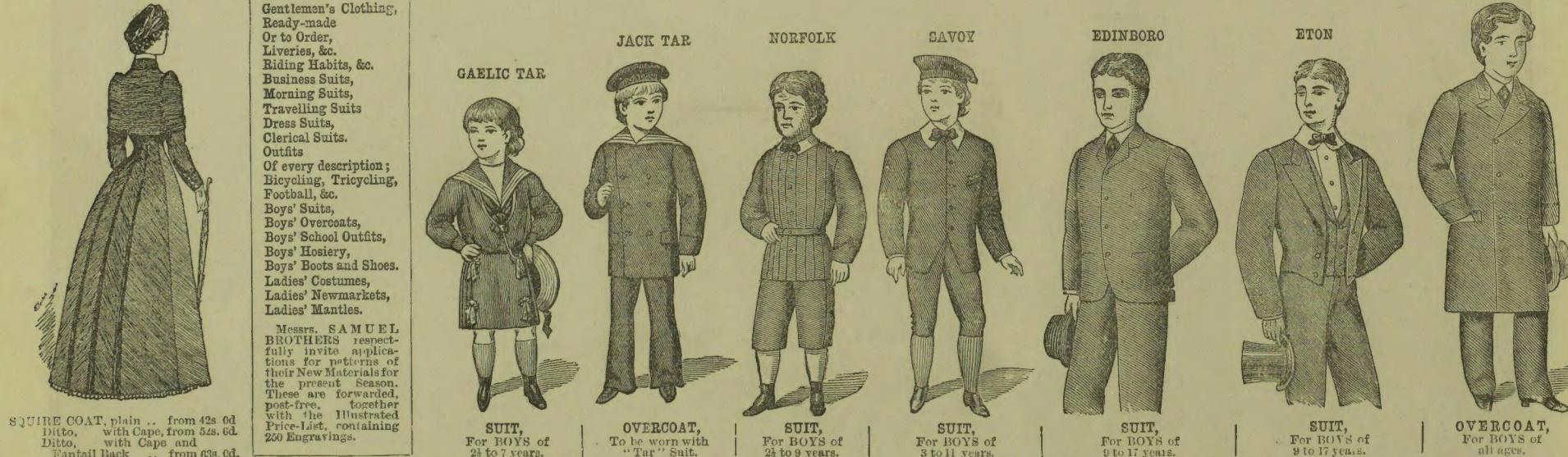
and secured the privileges of duelling. Again, lynching in the Southern States is most commonly applied to negroes charged with personal outrages on white people. It has been remarked that the vigilance committees of San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, in California, from 1849 to 1856, possessed whatever merits lynch law can have, and none of its vices, except the single and unavoidable one of illegality. They were made up of responsible and peaceable citizens, the great body of them men of property and repute; they were known where the work was done, and, as they could at any time have been called to account, had public sentiment permitted, they could not be called irresponsible. They had a comparatively permanent organisation; they made their arrests and held their trials, and inflicted their penalties openly, and the survivors of them are still known and respected in the place where they enacted their extraordinary part. Those committees were, in fact, simply unions of citizens to protect life and property and public order where the regular and official means for that end had failed. They hanged not more than a score of desperadoes, deported perhaps five times as many, and frightened away many more; but their known determination, steadiness, coolness, and rapidity of action, made them irresistible. The Californian Vigilance Committees of that time are not, however, fair examples of lynch-law administration as it has been known elsewhere in the United States. The curious situation which gave rise to them has never occurred elsewhere. Lynch law has generally been a gross violation not only of the forms but of the purposes of law. In a few instances, in the mining camps, or among the scattered settlements of the frontier where there was little law and less police force, mob justice had a wild sort of excuse for existence. But these are now, and have been for years, very rare instances. In general, as now known, lynch law is only the outbreak of passion, with no guide to its cruel course, quite as likely to destroy the innocent as the guilty, and wholly needless. There are very few places in America at the present moment where the courts and the Executive, sustained by public sentiment, cannot be relied on to secure justice more quickly and surely. Usually lynching nowadays is done in a way which shows the practical efficiency of the real law by the fear of it manifested by the lynchers. They assemble in secret, they disguise themselves with masks and grotesque clothing, they make their assaults by night, and hurriedly hang or shoot or flog their victim, and then disperse. In the main, their conduct is as cowardly and cruel as it is unjust, and opposed to the true interests of law and order in the community. But it is an evil which tends to disappear, because it is at war with civilisation and the spirit of organised and orderly society, and respect for public rights.

A floral fête and fair, under the patronage of the Duchess of Edinburgh and Princess Louise, in aid of the Surgical Appliance Society for the Relief of the Crippled Poor, will be held in the Duke of Wellington's Riding School, Albert-gate, early in July.

By her Majesty's command, a wreath of primroses was on Saturday last, the anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield, placed on his tomb at Hughenden. Many other wreaths were sent for the same purpose. Primroses were worn by a large number of people in the streets of London and most provincial towns, and wreaths were conspicuously displayed. The Primrose League on Saturday commemorated the anniversary of the death of Lord Beaconsfield by a banquet at Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Egmont presided.

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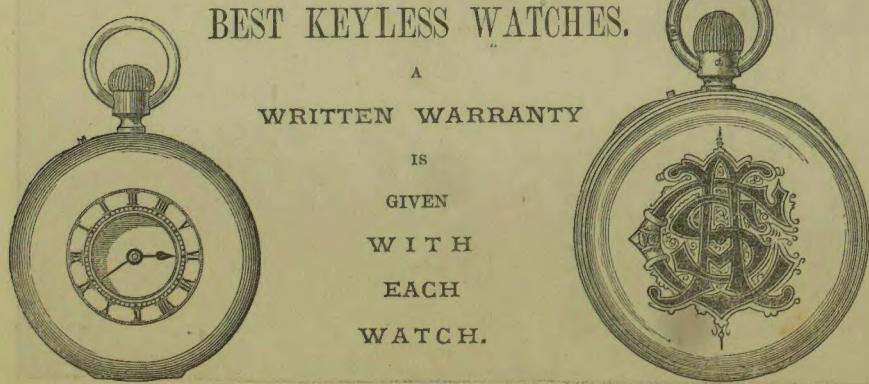
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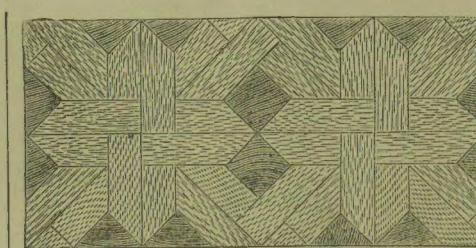
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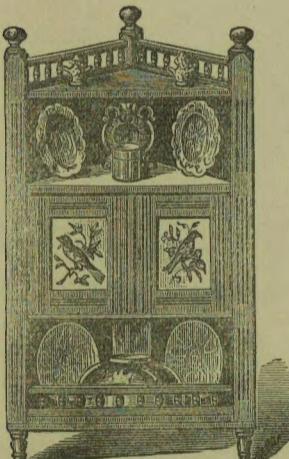
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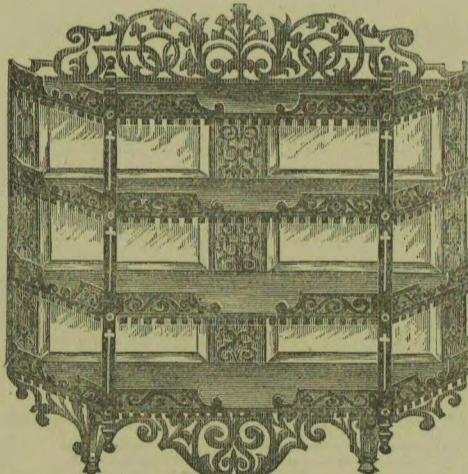
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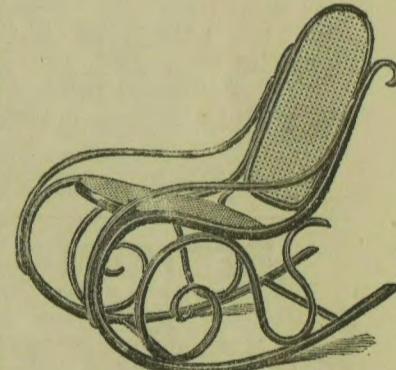
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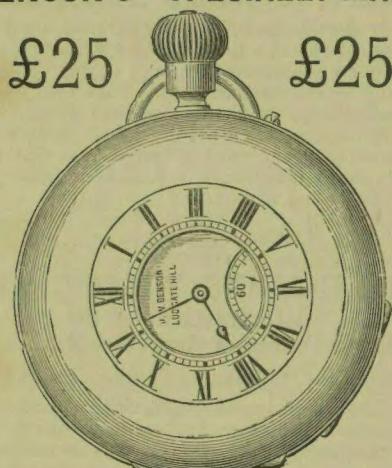
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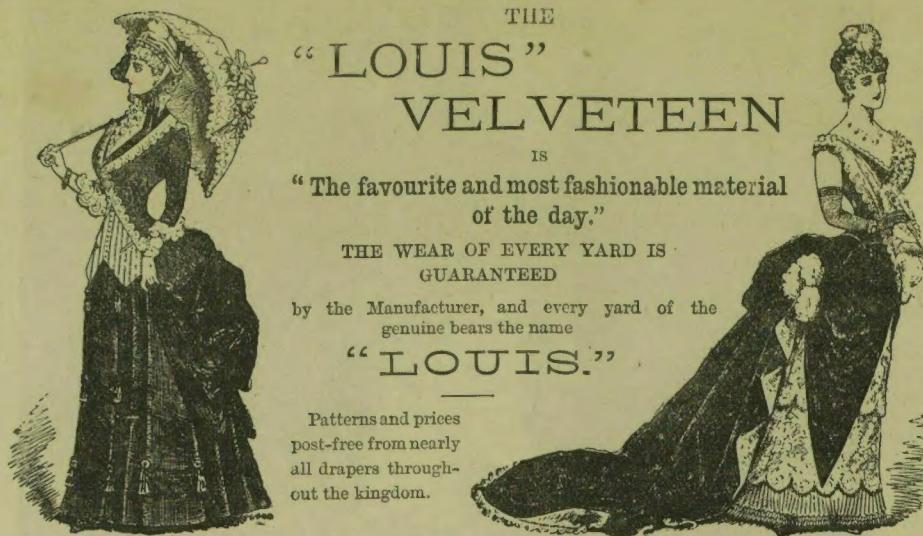
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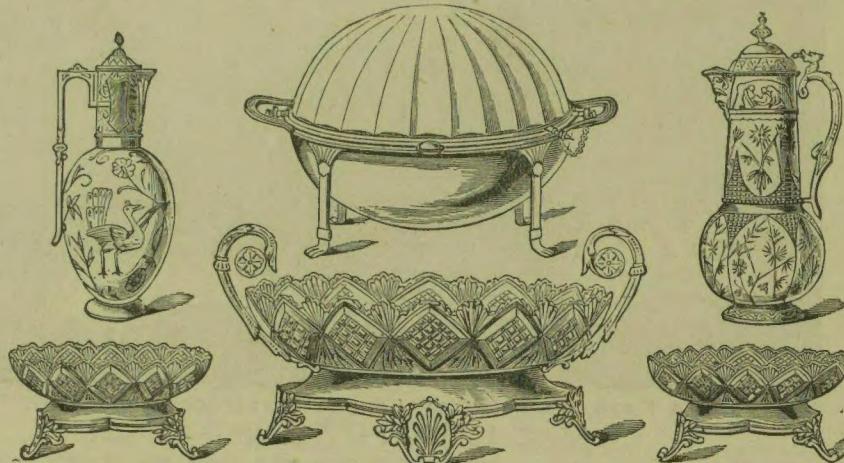
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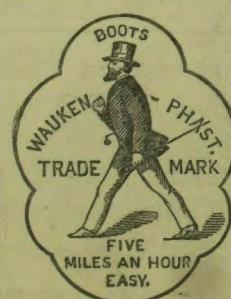
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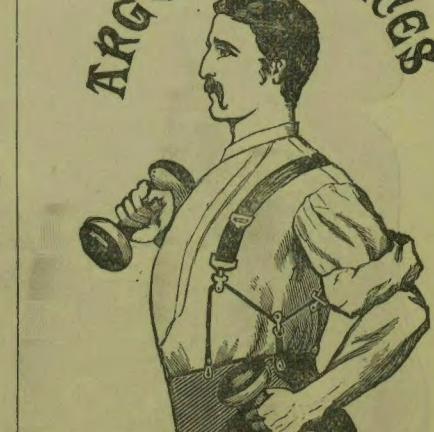
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